

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

MARCH 4, 1908

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLIII, NO. 806

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st., 1906 - - - - \$17,447,679.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1906, over 15,248

Over 15,248 farmers Insured. The largest Agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Stanley Rackham
R
Feb 28-08

Better
Butter comes
when

Windsor Dairy Salt

is used. It's so pure
and well-savoured.

At all grocers'.

165

Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.
SPRING, 1908



SCOTCH GRANITES

Our first carload is expected to reach Brandon about May 15th. While we are carrying a large stock in Brandon for you to select from, we have found it necessary to place an order for more with the quarries.

Orders for special designs in Granite can be included in this carload provided the order reaches us prior to March 15th.

We have a large quantity of Vermont and Italian marbles in stock.

Remember — BRANDON

FLOUR and FEED DEALERS

We are ready to handle carloads of POTATOES. Write for further particulars.

RAYNSFORD & Co.

126 King Street, WINNIPEG

Advances Made on Shipping Receipts

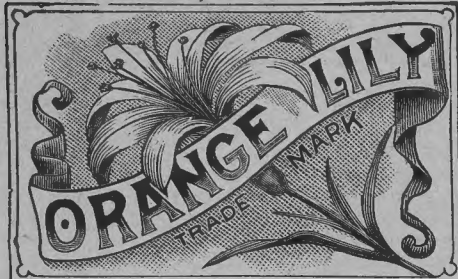
These are some of the things that have helped to make our firm the foremost in the commission business to-day. It pays to ship your grain to a strictly commission firm. Write for shipping instructions and further particulars. Send samples.

Grading Carefully Looked After
Highest Prices Prompt Returns

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, Grain Commission Merchants, Box 77B, WINNIPEG

My Free Trial Treatment May Cure You

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1904.
Dear Mrs. Currah,—I feel so very much better after using the ten days' treatment of Orange Lily you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. T. W.



Similar letters to the above are not infrequent though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use Orange Lily longer than the Free Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use Orange Lily or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and Orange Lily will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, without cost, I will send enough of Orange Lily for 10 days' treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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W. Madeley Crichton

Roland W. McClure
E. A. Conon

Daly, Crichton & McClure
Barristers & Solicitors

Office—Canada Life Building,
WINNIPEG, Man.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

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GENERAL OFFICES

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, \$2.50 per year in advance. All other countries \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

WINNIPEG, MAN.



SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living or farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

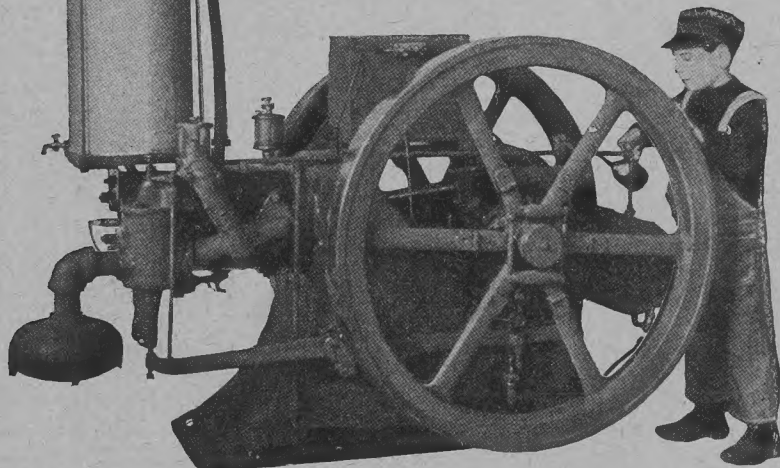
W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

BRANDON Gasoline Engines

Horizontal Type



These engines are self-contained and built to develop the most power with the greatest economy in gasoline consumption.

The powerful engine design and clean-cut practical construction of our engines has been the secret of the reputation they have won in the past. We have numberless letters of endorsement from enthusiastic users of our engine.

The cut shown herewith is the "1908 MODEL." It is set low and compact and as suggested in the picture is so simple in its construction that a boy can operate it.

There's more "GO" with less "COST" in the "BRANDON" than any engine built.

Write asking for our catalogue and prices. We'll prove to you that

"THE BRANDON" is the Engine you want.

Address

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd.
Brandon, Man.

CREAM PROFITS

If you are selling your whole milk to the Creamery you are not getting as much profit from your cows as you should. In fact you are losing 50 per cent. Without increasing your feed bills one penny or milking another cow you can double your cream profits. This is demonstrated by thousands of dairymen and farmers every day in the year.

The Sharples

Tubular Separator

gets all the cream in the milk—it skims out every cent of profit, so that you can turn it into cash. Here's one letter that tells the story of how to double your cream profits:

Union Mills, Ind.
GENTLEMEN:—We have a Sharples Tubular. Before we bought it, we had been selling our milk to a creamery at Union Mills, getting not more than \$8.00 a month, but since we have the Tubular, we have been getting twice more, and are so satisfied with the Tubular.
MRS. JOHN C. MILLER

Such proof as this ought to convince you that a "Tubular" will be a money-maker for you. The extra profit will soon pay for the separator while it will keep right on earning these big profits for years. Write today for our new catalog and free copy of that valuable book, "Business Dairying." Ask for book No. 186.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

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We Invite Dealers to Write for Our Handsome New Catalog

We would like to send you our handsome new Catalog. It tells a great deal about Frost Fences, but there is one feature we want to impress upon you very forcibly, and that is, "Frost Fences are lasting fences." In fact, the only objection an agent might have to them is that they wear too long, but that is where they score with the users. With the Frost reputation for lengthy service as a foundation stone, you can build up a larger, more profitable and permanent fence business.

For the man who requires a ready-made fence there is our New Frost Woven Fence, with its greatly superior tie that needs no short kinking of wires. And our old reliable Frost Field Erected Fence is for the farmer who prefers to build the stiffest and strongest fence that can be put up.

The Frost dealer, with his complete line of superior goods made by one manufacturer, has a great advantage over his competitor. If he sells the farmer Frost Field Erected Fence for the front of his farm, where something especially attractive is desirable, it stands to reason he will return to the Frost agent when he needs a Woven Fence or Gate, because one Frost product satisfies so completely that it invariably sells another.

Now, you can readily see, if you desire to become a Frost agent, it will be wise to take your pen in hand right away, before some one else gets in ahead of you, and write us for dealer's catalog and available territory. And remember always to keep our two locks before your mind's eye. They mean positive assurance of fence endurance.

Frost Wire Fence Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario
Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

Everything for the Field,
Garden and Lawn

A. E. McKENZIE & CO.

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Write for Western
Canada's Greatest
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other College in the country. Expenses of students annually reduced many thousands of dollars by the moderate charge for board and room in College buildings where living expenses are furnished practically at cost.

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Expenses Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$48.40; six months \$91.11, nine months \$132.40. Send for Catalogue.

O. H. LONGWELL, President
HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA

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If a man were certain of living a specified time—IF he could foresee the future—perhaps he could do without Life Insurance. But the element of uncertainty enters, and makes the best schemes of no account. It is this uncertainty that makes Life Insurance so invaluable. A Life Policy is the one certain way of providing for an uncertain future.

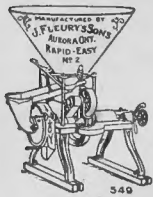
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Head Office - - - WINNIPEG

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In SIZES to suit ANY power

These cuts show three classes:

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- 550. FARM use or CUSTOM work. (Stationary or for moving from place to place).
- 551. ATTRITION MILLS, for Elevators, CUSTOM MILLS, etc. Finest work and greatest capacity.

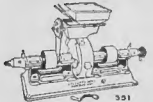
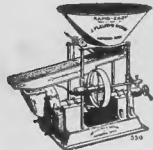
We have just what YOU need in these "Rapid-Easy" Grinders which do more work with same power than others.

Information, circulars, etc. upon request.

The JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.

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J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada



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Think how quickly you could get assistance from each other in case of fire, accidents, sickness. Think how much safer your wife and children would be. Think how much time it would save you. Think what a convenience and pleasure it would be to talk with your friends when the weather is too bad to be out.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES



may be installed in your and your neighbours' home, independently of the monopoly. We are supplying telephones for those who won't pay the prices asked by the monopoly and for those who can't get the monopoly to put in a phone.

We are placing, within reach of the people, the best telephone system and the best telephones—guaranteed for ten years.

Write for full information.

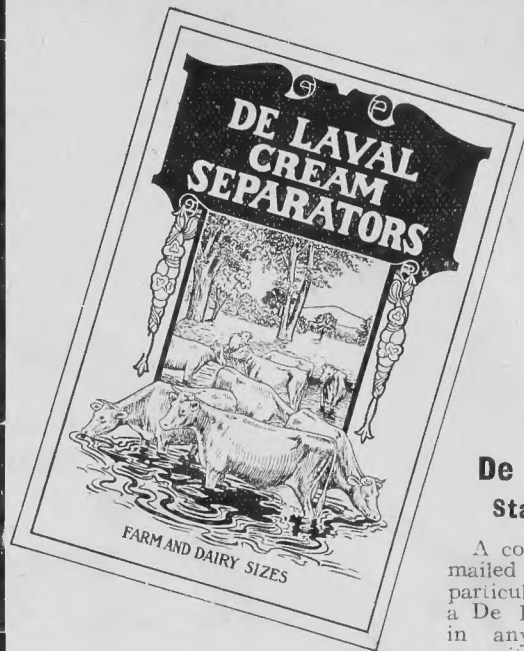
Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Limited

26 Duncan Street

Toronto

WALL TELEPHONE, MAGNETO TYPE

The 1908 Catalog of De Laval Cream Separators



is most beautifully illustrated and treats more exhaustively on the separator question than any ever issued. It is a text book in itself and invaluable to those seeking information with a view to the wise purchase of a cream separator, explaining, as it does in detail, the principle of centrifugal separation of milk and showing, without prejudice, those features which have made

De Laval Separators Standard of the World

A copy of the catalog will be mailed on request, together with particulars of the plan upon which a De Laval will pay for itself, in any dairy, from increased quantity of butter at fancy prices.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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WINNIPEG

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You may want something of this nature. Let us build it for you. You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent. FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

\$10.45 A Week More Profit

"How much it is possible for me to make out of my cows"?—can be answered in just one way, "as much as you can make with a U. S. Cream Separator." This letter shows the possibilities.

BEFORE



"We had a—separator and from 12 cows, we made 36 pounds of butter. The next week we used a No. 6 U. S. Separator and made 74 pounds from the same cows in the same pasture without any extra feed. That is certainly a record-breaker. We made \$10.45 the first week after using the machine. We are very much pleased with it, and could not do without it now. We have used our U. S. three years."

JOHN NEYLON,
MRS. JOHN NEYLON.

RAYMOND, NEB., Nov. 9, 1906.

These two tubs of butter were made from the same quantity of milk from the same cows



How? Because the U.S. SEPARATOR skims out all the cream

AFTER



You've got to get the cream out of the milk, to get your money out—and the U. S. skims out all the cream, the World's Record guarantees it.

The U. S. Cream Separator makes money for you and saves time and work twice every day in the year.

The U. S. Cream Separator is easy running—the easiest to clean—the simplest—has fewest parts—lasts longer—and skims cleaner.

Prompt Delivery from well assorted stocks of U. S. Separators in Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta.

Write for free copy of the new book that tells just why the U. S. is such a steady money-maker for farmers and dairymen. Ask for "Book No. 100."

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A. 485

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

March 4, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIII. No. 806

EDITORIAL

The Live Stock and Dressed Meat Industries.

From the mass of evidence gathered in connection with the Beef Commissioner's enquiry, and from Mr. Campbell's summing up, as well as from our own observations upon the subject, we are able to come to some conclusion in the matter of the live stock trade of the country. Everyone is pretty well satisfied that cattle raising and feeding, as a business operation, compared with some others open to the average farmer, has very little to commend it and that little of an indirect nature. The average farmer has dismissed the question of cattle feeding with the damning arraignment that it "doesn't pay" and intends to leave it dismissed until a combination of circumstances again makes cattle feeding profitable. This is a bad state of affairs for the country and calls for the intervention of those who have the general welfare of agriculture at heart. What is to be done?

For the past few years, during the decline of the cattle business, the agricultural press, and other agricultural educating agencies have pointed out instances of cattle feeding that are paying, have singled out individual men who are making money even to-day out of cattle feeding, and have published abroad the methods of these men in an effort to keep life in the industry. But while these efforts have done good, they have not been equal to the task of sustaining the live stock industry against the circumstances that are depressing it.

The industry in the West has now come to a state where nothing but a thorough making over in all its details can restore it to the place it deserves in our commerce. Taking a general view of the situation there seems to be no good reason why live stock and meat industries should languish in Canada while in countries like the Argentine, Australia and the United States they are in such a flourishing condition. True, each of these countries had some peculiar advantage, but so has Canada, and if the live stock business is paying in other parts of the world, local, surmountable causes must be hindering it with us. Theoretically, Canada is admirably situated for engaging in the live stock and dressed meat industries. We have abundance of land and coarse grain for growing and finishing stock, and we are nearer Great Britain than any of our competitors. The rather shameful fact remains, however, that no earnest effort has been made to develop the feeding and finishing of range cattle in feed lots, either in Manitoba or Ontario, and in this respect a possible partial remedy for existing conditions may have been neglected. Nor have our meat packers made a serious attempt to test the British market with frozen meat products.

As a beginning of a reviving of the trade the proposal to conduct feeding demonstrations and shipping investigations, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, strikes us as being wise. Not that Government investigations and reports will clear away all the difficulties in the way of the live stock business, but unnecessary practices and expenses that take the profits out of the business may be discovered and afterwards avoided.

In all our reflections upon this question of our live stock trade, we come to the conclusion that the present situation is some what of a dead lock, the producers declining to improve the quality of their cattle with the present market conditions unimproved, and the market remaining obdurately low for the kind of cattle produced. As to which party to the dead lock is most to blame, opinions differ but it seems to us and there is the further finding of the "Beef Commission," to endorse us, that every opportunity and excuse to

depress prices is seized upon by those operating our market facilities in the West, and thus, by an overly selfish and shortsighted policy, always tend to discourage production, which increases the cost of handling each unit of the trade.

Sad Fate of a Good Measure.

"Too much opposition from other interests" is given as the reason why the amendments to the Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Act were not passed this session. The development of this opposition is unfortunate for the agricultural societies, but they are assured by the Premier that the amendments will be made next year. Just what this opposition is and why there should be any is difficult to discover. True, the Act as amended was designed to apply to those organizations like the exhibition associations in Winnipeg, Brandon, Neepawa, Killarney, Portage la Prairie, etc., which operate under special acts of the legislature but there does not appear to be any substantial reason why it should this year. Doubtless there is a desire on the part of the Government to bring some sort of uniformity and equality into these matters of exhibition grants, in which case its efforts are to be commended, but it works an injustice on the agricultural societies that work of an advanced nature must be delayed for another year. Clean farm and and field grain competitions, plowing matches, seed fairs, etc., are institutions that deserve the support of Government funds to supplement the efforts of the local organization. Agricultural societies are recommended to demonstrate their intentions to engage in this class of work so as to strengthen the element in the legislature that is working for the amendments that will give larger grants in aid of such work.

Building the Country Home.

To live on a farm implies that every man at some time in his life may expect to build a house. This is particularly true of farm life in a new country. Men who have no natural bent for building, and no special training, nor have studied the question of building in its principles and practices, are called upon to plan, prepare material, and supervise the erection of houses. That the architecture of the country makes as favorable an impression as it does is a compliment to the sound sense of the men who build the houses and barns on the farms. That this architecture is far from perfect is admitted by all. And how can it help but be lacking in harmony and uniformity since there are practically as many architects as buildings, and all of them with varying ideas of propriety, picked up at random in a life of work at other occupations.

This absence of evidence of a knowledge of building, on the part of the builder, which marks so many of our country houses, has a very great disadvantage in that it places a house within the range of the criticism of every one who observes it. Such a house seems to lack the stamp of authority, the impress of the opinions of one who knows; thus when a new house "goes up" in a neighborhood, one neighbor will approve of this, another of that, and probably twice as many will disapprove of everything; whereas, if the house had been designed by a sensible, reputable architect, the authority of the design would have disarmed criticism and made the owner feel free from captious remarks which reflect upon his taste or judgment.

What constitutes good taste in the architecture of farm buildings would require a volume to explain, but we might say here that simplicity is to be commended and scroll work, spindles, decorations and intricacies are to be condemned. Solid, substantial, dignity of appearance is to be aimed at in all buildings, especially in the country. More ornate and intricate styles are used to a considerable extent on town lots but these are more permissible than on a house surrounded by a wide expanse of country. In

the general plan of a house also, gables, extensions, and angles in the walls are to be avoided as much as possible. The plan that adheres quite closely to the square will be found to contain most advantages, especially where ease in heating is one of the first considerations. This shape also lends itself to a variety of forms of roof which may serve to give expression to personal tastes and afford an opportunity for a display of "style" or distinction, which every house should have to remove it from the class of barn-like structures.

In this issue considerable space is given to building matters, from which we hope our readers, especially the prospective builders, will take many useful suggestions. True we do not give full details of the building of a house, and we can scarcely be expected to do so, but in different articles we have contributed a fund of suggestions.

Picking Up Value.

The winter fair season in the West is to hand. These are what might be called young institutions in the West, yet the three Provinces east of the mountains have supported them with a zest and loyalty commensurate with the good they do. Manitoba is now provided, at Brandon, with the finest winter fair building on the continent. Saskatchewan has a live stock pavilion in which fat stock and horses may be judged and examined without discomfort, even on the roughest day, and Alberta is similarly equipped. Winter fairs are essentially educative institutions where knowledge of animal form and function is discussed and characteristics demonstrated. Methods of cheapening production also come in for investigation, and in connection there is competition between feeders for the prizes for fat cattle, hogs and sheep.

That these fairs are doing much good is beyond doubt. One of the best evidences of their value is discoverable at any of our summer exhibitions, for no crowd of farmers so much appreciate and are so able to criticize the points of cattle and horses as those who gather around the judging rings in these three Provinces. And it is safe to assume that men who take so deep an interest in the points of animals are the least likely to pay too much for their stock when they come to buy. Education of this kind is always worth while.

The Next Story.

Those of our readers who follow our serial stories will be aware of the fact that "Carmichael" is nearly concluded, and will be interested to know what is to follow. In presenting the next story we experience that satisfaction that comes of a knowledge of giving good value. We have secured at no small expense the serial rights to "Power Lot, God Help Us." and will begin it in our March 25th number. "Power Lot," is a story of a man who was born rich, lived idle after he had grown up, and was fast on the way to a life of uselessness when circumstances threw him among the people of a Nova Scotian village where he learned to work and was held to it by the influence of a noble woman. Few stories are so vivid or told in such rugged language as is "Power Lot." It is one of the best selling of modern novels and should be a continual source of pleasure and profit to our readers. We honestly suggest that those who have not been following our serials read just the first chapter of "Power Lot" and tell their friends what they think of it; we are not afraid that their judgment will injure the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

HORSE

Canadian Pony Society Annual Meeting.

The Canadian Pony Society, at their annual meeting, in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Feb. 12th, fixed the following standard heights for the several classes of ponies: Shetland, 44 inches; Hackney, 14 hands 1 inch; Polo, 14 hands 2 inches; Welsh, Exmoor and Connemara, same as British standards; Canadian-bred, 14 hands 1 inch.

A new constitution was adopted, and the application for incorporation was passed. The membership has greatly increased during the year.

Messrs. W. J. Stark and W. R. Mead were elected representatives to the National Record Board, and Mr. Stark's appointment to the Exhibition Association was confirmed.

The sum of \$25 was granted to the Canadian Horse Show, to be held in St. Lawrence Arena, in the spring.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, W. J. Stark; President, W. R. Mead; First Vice-President, R. W. Davies; Second Vice-President, John Graham, of Carberry, Man., President of Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association; Secretary, H. J. P. Good; Treasurer, Arthur Taylor. Directors—A. Major, Whitevale; W. C. Renfrew, Bedford Park; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; R. Miller Stouffville; F. Sogmers, Toronto; H. M. Robinson, Toronto; E. T. Campbell, Toronto; P. McCulloch, Markdale; C. A. Barclay, Brougham; C. E. Stone, Toronto.

The Glasgow Stallion Show.

In the class of Clydesdale stallions over three years old, for the Society's £80 premium, at the Glasgow Show, Feb. 4th, 29 horses competed. The final pull was between Mr. Pollock's five-year-old Margrave (12240), by Hiawatha, and Mr. Taylor's four-year-old Sir Spencer (13211), by Sir Hugo, and they were placed in the order named. In the open class, with another set of judges and 31 entries, Mr. Kilpatrick's four-year-old Perfect Motion, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, was first; Mr. Marshall's four-year-old Memento, by Baden-Powell, second; Sir Spencer, third; and Margrave, fourth—a reversion of the award in the former class. In the three-year-old class, for the Glasgow Premium, Mr. Walter Park's Chattan Again was first, Mr. Marshall's Musilino, by Marcellus, second or reserve. In the open class for three-year-olds, Mr. Park's Chattan Again was again the winner, second being Mr. Clark's Lethian Pride, third Mr. Taylor's Sir Dighton, and fourth Mr. Marshall's Musilino. For the Cawdor Cup and Brydon Shield, Mr. Kilpatrick's Perfect Motion was the winner, and Mr. Park's Chattan Again the reserve.

Canadian Clydesdale Association Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse-breeders' Association was held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 12th, as announced. The President, Mr. Wm. Smith, Columbus, in the chair. The attendance was probably the largest in the history of the Association, members being present from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The President, in his opening address, congratulated the Association on the prosperous condition of the horse-breeding industry and the financial standing of the Association, membership being now 822, and the registrations in the studbook, and the fees for same, being largely in advance of those of the previous year. Secretary, J. W. Sangster, Toronto, read the Directors' report, which was exceedingly satisfactory, and was, on motion, adopted. Reference was also made to the very satisfactory success of the mission of members of the Board of Directors and others in inducing the council of the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain and Ireland to raise the standard of registration, and to assign studbook numbers to horses and mares imported to Canada. In recognition of this service, a cordial vote of thanks was tendered by the meeting to these gentlemen. The financial statement showed receipts of \$11,906.89, including a balance as per last statement of \$4,495.35, and expenditures of \$5,515.66, leaving a balance on hand of \$6,391.23. Considerable time was occupied with the reading and discussion of amendments to the constitution bringing it into conformity with the Dominion Act and the requirements of the National Live-stock Association, the draft of constitution, as amended, being on motion, adopted unanimously. Mr. R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, in a vigorous speech, introduced the proposition of the location of the Ontario Winter Fair, at Guelph, supplemented by a horse-show department at Toronto Junction. After some discussion, a motion recommending this proposition to the Minister of Agriculture for the Province was adopted, and a committee appointed to interview the Minister.

The result, by ballot, of the election of officers and directors was as follows: President, John Bright, Myrtle; Vice-President, Robert Graham, Bedford Park.

Vice-Presidents for Provinces: Ontario, Peter Christie, M.P., Manchester; Manitoba, John Graham, Carberry; Saskatchewan, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; Alberta, John A. Turner, Calgary; British Columbia, H. M. Vasey, Ladner; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Maritime Provinces, W. W. Black, Amherst.

Directors: W. Smith, Columbus; T. A. Graham, Claremont; Jas. Torrance, Markham; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; John A. Boag, Queensville; Jas. Henderson, Belton; A. Major, Whitevale.

Representatives to exhibitions: Canadian National, Toronto, T. A. Graham; Ottawa, Peter Christie, M. P.; London, James Henderson, Wm. Mossop, Winnipeg; John Wishart; Brandon, Andrew Graham; Regina, Alex. Mutch; Calgary, John A. Turner; New Westminster and Victoria, Dr. Toimie; Sherbrook and Montreal Horse Show, Robert Ness, Howick.

Shire Horse Association Annual Meeting.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association was held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Friday, February 14th, at 10.30 a. m.

While the postponement of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition affected the attendance somewhat, the meeting made up for this in point of enthusiasm. Among those present were J. M. Gardhouse, President, in the chair; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta.; Thos. Mercer, Markdale; C. E. Porter, Appleby; John Breckon, Appleby; John Gardhouse, Highfield; Jas. Henderson, Belton; C. K. Geary, St. Thomas; Jas. Dalgety, London; Arthur Gardhouse, W. J. Gardhouse, J. W. Sangster and F. M. Wade, Registrar, Ottawa; the Secretary-Treasurer and others.

The annual report and the financial statement of the Sec.-Treasurer showed that the association was making steady progress, the registration fees being \$117, as against \$86 in 1906. The balance of cash in hand on December 31st, 1907, was \$243.19, as compared with \$183.15 at the commencement of the same year. The report referred to the satisfactory prices realized for Shire mares and fillies last fall, in spite of the shortage of feed, the best prices being \$400 and \$430. Breeders were invited to enter their horses for the exhibitions, and so bring them before the public.

Considerable discussion took place on the question of putting on penalties for non-registration, but as this matter will come before the members at a special meeting, to be held Feb. 28th, no action was taken.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; First Vice-President, Wm. Laking, Haliburton; Second Vice-President, Jno. Breckon, Appleby. Vice-President, for Ontario, W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Quebec, Wm. Hodgins, Portage Du Fort, Que.; Maritime Provinces, Hon. Frank Hassard, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Manitoba, F. J. Stott, Brandon; Alberta, A. H. Eckford, High River; Saskatchewan, R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head; British Columbia, S. R. O'Neil, Vernon.

Directors.—Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield; Jas. Dalgety, London; Jas. Henderson, Belton; C. E. Porter, Appleby; C. K. Geary, St. Thomas; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; Thos. Mercer, Markdale.

Delegates to Exhibitions and to the Record Board having been appointed at a special Directors' meeting held in January, the meeting confirmed their action. Mr. G. de W. Green, Toronto, was permanently appointed Secretary-Treasurer, and very favorable comments were made as to his work during the past year.

Reply to Clydesdale Critics.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some short-sighted, narrow-minded correspondents have seen fit to severely criticise the judging at our principal show last summer owing to their especial interest in certain horses with a reputation in Scotland, but their letters contain such an under-current of disdain for an Englishman as a judge of Clydesdales that we might say that is the primary cause of their dissatisfaction. Their criticism of the winners was both unwarranted and foolish when one considers the term "poacher" applied to one of the best breeding and show horses that ever stood in America, his get having won more prizes at all the leading shows in Western Canada than that of any other Clydesdale, and it was a source of general regret that his short but brilliant career is closed.

["Poacher" is a term applied to a stallion in Scotland that has no distinct premium, that travels anywhere to make a season and has no set fee.—Ed.]

Now, in reference to some of these Scotch champions, one, a very recent winner of the premier honors for Clydesdale stallions in Scotland, appeared in the aged class, being defeated, and I should like to ask "Border Chief," "Breed-

er," and "Arcola" if they felt proud of their champion of Scotland? Would you consider your establishment honored with him as your stock horse, and, finally, were you proud of your judges in Scotland in giving that horse the highest award possible? When you consider these things dispassionately, your comparisons of the judgment of either Englishmen or Canadians vs. Scotchmen will not be so odious.

If you would just read over the new regulations for the future winning of the Cawdor Cup you will realize that even Scotchmen are awakening to the real, true interests of our Clydesdale breed by putting their show on a higher level.

While discussing this judging, I would just refer these correspondents to the remarks of the Editor of their distinguished paper, in the *Scottish Album*, re the disgraceful feeling manifested at their principal show, associated with the judging of Clydesdales. He says, "The Highland Society's Show of 1907 will be memorable for the almost unparalleled displays of feeling associated with the judging of Clydesdales. If these feelings were more audibly expressed at Edinburgh, it cannot be said that they were any more acute there than at some of the other shows. It is an unhappy fact connected with Clydesdales at present, that it is next to impossible to have a good all-round competition of the best animals in the breed. There is a cleavage in the ranks such as is unknown in the ranks of breeders of other classes of stock. On the one side there are the leaders and adherents of one cult, and on the other, to a large extent, all the patrons of other races or tribes. Exhibitors, like Sir John Gil-mour, Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, Mr. Stephen Mitchell, Messrs. Calder, Ledlanet, and others, are outside of all sections, and exhibit when they have stock good enough for the purpose, whenever it is convenient, and no matter who may be judging. But it is not so universally. If you know the judges it is often quite easy to tell who will be exhibiting and who will not, etc." In conclusion he says "No one who attended the Edinburgh show of 1907 can have any desire to repeat the experience of the Clydesdale male judging ring when the decisions in two or three of the classes were given. To attend a show under such conditions is not a pleasure; to attempt to report such a show without offence to somebody, is a patent impossibility." Just consider how disastrous this feeling would be to our Canadian shows.

Now I am proud to say that our shows in Western Canada are on a higher plane and the majority of our exhibitors are thorough sportsmen, appreciating victory when it is theirs and accepting defeat gracefully. The show ring is one of the greatest tests of character and sportsmanship, and a source of education to the public, and it is the duty of every exhibitor to preserve that high standard of sportsmanship that predominates in our Canadian show rings at the present day and create an even greater confidence on the part of our bright, progressive Canadian public.

It is with a feeling of regret that I have read the articles of these over-enthusiastic, narrow-minded Scotchmen, as I do not think they realized that their selfish motives were being placed before the future welfare of the Clydesdale in Western Canada. Just here a note of warning to the adherents of the Clydesdale. The population of this Western country is mixed, decidedly so, with our American friends, one of the brightest and most progressive elements, growing strong and we can expect, and hope, that they will speedily become a very numerous and influential part of our population in the near future. We need to popularise the Clydesdale with these people and educate them to his true value, and, gentlemen, this calls for united action. We, who have the true welfare of the Clydesdale at heart, must not allow a few bigoted Scotchmen to split our ranks and kindle a feeling that will be a detriment to our interests in the future. These men should awaken to the conditions we have to contend with in this country and not allow their personal feeling to carry away their better judgment to the detriment of the Clydesdale interests in this new country that has so great a future. I would ask them to consider the proportion of Scotchmen in our Western population. Also, that Canadians are Scotland's best customers for Clydesdales, and uncalled for ridicule will not develop our trade, and I think these gentlemen will probably learn, if they live long enough, that Canadian brains are as active, bright and judicious as those of their Scotch brethren, and we will be able to breed more Clydesdales that will defeat former winners in Scotland.

There was never a man or beast that was a perpetual winner. They all meet a superior if they remain in the lime-light, which in this instance is the show ring. That is why conditions are somewhat equalized in the stock business between the rich and poor. A trust to control winners is an utter impossibility, as new blood from obscurity is always coming forward to defeat the former champions.

Just a reference to "Arcola's" latest advice to the Winnipeg Fair Board. He says, "I am also in accordance with the general conclusion that a Shire judge should not be expected to please Clydesdale exhibitors." "General conclusion" means "Arcola's" conclusion as far as he enlightens us and I am sure they will appreciate their mistakes of the past trusting to "Arcola" for guidance for the future of that great exhibition. The Board of Directors of Winnipeg Exhibition is composed of some of the brightest business men in that city, also some of the leading Clydesdale breeders and importers in Manitoba. Some of these directors have been associated with the exhibition since its infancy and any one who was privileged to visit the magnificent fair of last season will admit that its management was and has been a very capable one. Men of that calibre will not be dictated to by any individual and they can rest quite contented that Clydesdale interests generally will be represented even if their selection of a judge doesn't suit "Arcola's" fancy. That is just the feeling that is hurting the principal shows in Scotland, namely, certain exhibitors not showing their stock unless they know the judge.

In conclusion I ask all lovers of that great draft breed, the Clydesdale, to combine in a great effort to make it the most popular draft horse of all classes of our population and to live in the future and its possibilities.

"CANADIAN CLYDESDALE ENTHUSIAST."

Clydesdales, Shires and Other Topics.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was greatly interested in reading the article on Canadian vs. Scotch type in Clydesdales, by R. M. Douglas with whom I am inclined to agree. I notice "Bobbie" says one word for the Canadian Clyde and two for himself, he being one of those improved Scotchmen, to whom he refers. (Strange how lacking in self appreciation all these Scotchmen are, whether improved or otherwise!)

In reference to having a Shire man judge Clydesdales, I really think it would be for the good of both breeds if this idea were carried still further, and we had a Clyde man judge the Shires as well. The Shire man would look for more size among the Clydes, and the Clyde judge would insist on having more quality in the Shires.

While I am talking of the difference between Clydesdales and Shires, I may as well give your readers a tip, whereby they will, in the future, be able to tell one from the other, which is a thing not always easy to do. I admit my rule will only work when the horses have been recently imported. Last summer, I myself made one or two bad breaks in trying to distinguish one from the other, so after the Brandon show, I determined to change this very humiliating state of affairs.

On looking round the hotel office in the evening, I noticed a Scotchman whom I sized up to be a horseman. I began to talk to him, and asked him if he knew a Clyde from a Shire. He replied that he did, so I asked him to tell me how to do it; he looked thoughtful for about half a minute, then told me that during the day, he had been watching the horses and presently a nice black horse

passed, a man standing next to him remarked "There's a nice little Clyde." Our Scotchman replied "I'll just bet you the drinks that your Clyde is a Shire." Investigations proved him to be correct. "Well," said I, "how did you know?" "I'll tell you," said he, "when the horse passed us, I saw a pair of English shoes on his feet!"

Now, Mr. Editor, I know lots of other ways to tell the breeds apart, but believe me, this is far and away the best.

Another short article which interested me was that by F. H. P. in your issue of February 12, headed "Thoroughbreds are not well enough known." I should have thought, that the people of the Birtle district surely ought to know something about Thoroughbreds, with Alf Yeandle living amongst them for the last twenty-five years! The district also having been the home of "King George," "Robin Hood," "Albert Victor," "Lansdowne" and now of "Howard S." The last named horse is owned by a Binscarth syndicate, who have decided to establish a Derby for this horse's colts, to be run yearly at Binscarth on the 21st of June, hoping thereby to encourage people to patronize their horse and at the same time to take good care of their colts. I think Thoroughbreds are fairly well known in this country. Of course we all know that the ignorance about horses amongst ordinary people has always been a matter of remark, ever since Socrates, 2000 years ago, said "the common people think they know all about horses; but in reality know nothing about them, and if allowed to handle them, will spoil them."

People in this country and all other countries, too, for that matter, are liable to get tied up to one

nothing to say; it has been done before, and both breeds are full of one another's blood. The only difference I can see in the two breeds is one caused by environment, not by blood, and could opposing interests be reconciled, it would be a grand thing to have a common stud book for both breeds—thereby getting fresh blood for each breed.

Sometimes, I admit cross-breeding to be a good thing, when you can't get a mate of the same breed, who will fill the bill, but then only in the hands of an expert, who knows the history of both breeds. I also admit strychnine, arsenic, and a dozen other deadly poisons, to be good things in the hands of an expert, but we all know that if Tom, Dick, or Harry start using these useful drugs on themselves or friends, there is apt to be an increase in the demand for clack horses (for funeral purposes) and so we come back to the old saying, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody luck!

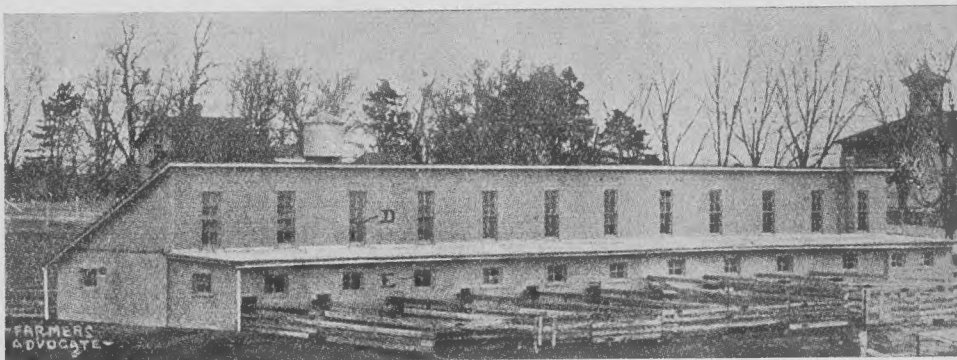
Russell Mun., Man. G. H. BRADSHAW

STOCK

Comment, Criticism, and Enquiry Invited.

Light in the Piggery.

The thing that is most often overlooked in the building of a hog pen, or piggery, is the supply of light. The health of the hog more than that of any other animal demands that the pen be light. Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants that



EXTERIOR PLAN OF A WELL-LIGHTED PIGGERY

breed, and try to claim that it is suitable for all purposes, but you know it is just as foolish to insist on trying to plow with Thoroughbreds as it would be to drive or race Clydes! I am a great admirer of the Thoroughbred but each breed has its own strong points. You know the story of the agent trying to sell Pat a bicycle? The agent had almost made the deal, when Pat suddenly changed his mind, said he thought he would invest his money in a cow instead! "In a cow!" said the agent, "now wouldn't you look a fool riding a cow round the country?" "Yes, I would" said Pat, "but I wouldn't look half such a fool as I would trying to milk that machine!"

With regard to Mr. Beechy's predictions first, "that we will in the future see more cross-breeding in Canada, than we have in the past." I think he is right! Because in the future we shall have a larger population and therefore more people to practice that most deplorable mistake! Certainly the first cross, when geldings are wanted is sometimes all right, but what about the fillies?

About crossing Clydes and Shires, I have

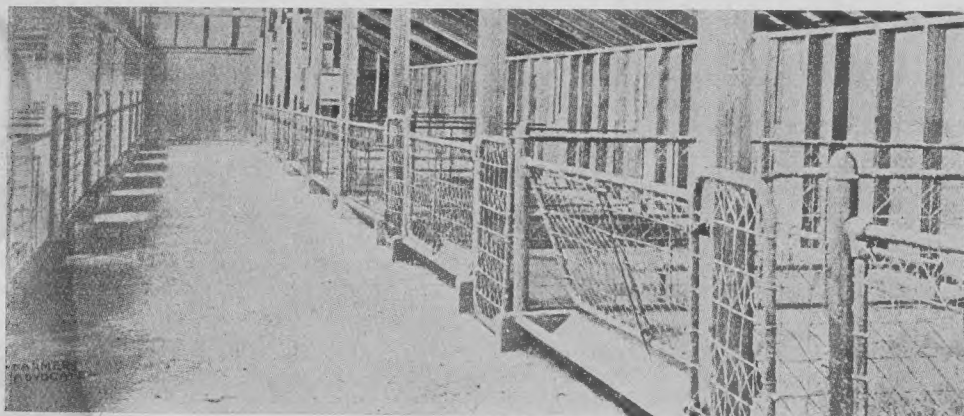
nature has provided and the hog is the domestic animal that most needs disinfection.

In the accompanying illustrations will be seen a method to admit light into a piggery and clean, strong fixtures within the piggery. Where it is desired to arrange the pens in a row on each side of a feed passage, no better method can be devised to let in the light than that shown in the illustrations. Concrete troughs or steel troughs also add to the health of hogs, as they can be kept cleaner than wooden troughs.

Dairy Shorthorns in America and England.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your article in the issue of January 20th, re the above, interested me greatly. The same situation has arisen in the United States. We have also had the same experience here in the Old Country, but it is now a thing of the past. Not so very long ago, practical farmers over here would try to purchase Shorthorn bulls or cows, as might be required, but, if the vendor happened to mention that the stock could claim a pedigree, the deal was off immediately, and the stock was shunned like the plague. During the last few years many breeders have studied the milking capabilities of their herds to a greater extent, and they have reaped their reward. During the past season we have seen herds of about equal celebrity, one noted for its dairy properties, the other for its beefing traits, when sold by auction, realize practically the same average price. Personally, my experience goes to show that the Scotch-bred Shorthorn is a much overrated animal for the purpose of beef-making; it is, if anything, inferior to the beef breeds. Herefords, Devons, Aberdeen-Angus, or Sussex whilst it certainly is not superior to them in dairy characteristics, and it admits of no doubt that a larger percentage of Shorthorn calves are raised on nurse cows of other breeds than the calves of any of the other breeds named. As I mentioned above, the situation you describe has also arisen in the United States. Attention has been drawn to it by the leading



INTERIOR OF A WELL-LIGHTED PIGGERY

stock papers, and it has surprised me, at any rate, to find what a large number of really good dairy herds of Shorthorns have been brought to light in that country through the awakened demand for cattle possessing those characteristics. Last summer, Joseph E. Wing came over to Europe to study the agricultural conditions on this side, and with the special purpose of learning all he could of our dairy type of Shorthorns. I had several chats with him while over here, and he led me to believe that a very big demand would soon arise for this type in his country—a view which I can readily believe. It came to my knowledge lately that one American came over last summer expressly to buy Shorthorn cows, but found he could not obtain what he required under about 50 gs. each, so considered the price prohibitive, and returned without any. During a stay of a week's duration, it was impossible for him to come in contact with the ordinary breeder; he could only become acquainted with the well-known exhibiting breeder, whose show records warrant them asking an enhanced price for their stock, and it is a pity that he did not employ someone to supply him who knew all the ins and outs of the trade, and could have fitted him out at a reasonable figure, whereas he returned to his native land, after a fruitless journey, disseminating a false impression amongst his countrymen.

Kent Co., England. A. I. HICKMAN.

Conditions of the Canadian Live Stock Export Trade

From an exporter's point of view, the Canadian Live Stock Export trade is on the decline, and in a more unhealthy condition to-day than at any time since its inception. This is due to a combination of circumstances which will require the united efforts of the Government and the different agricultural societies to remedy, if Canada hopes to hold her own as an exporting country.

Conditions are ever changing both in Canada and in the British markets, and it is up to the farmers of this country to face the situation so that they will be in a position to meet competition, no matter from what quarter it may come.

If we look back over the past decade alone, we cannot help noting the changed conditions. In Canada a large number of farmers in many of the best districts who bred and fed large numbers of thoroughbred cattle have been turning their attention to dairying, with the result that the quality and number of really good export cattle are on the decline. The well bred and well finished cattle of former days are being replaced by a rougher and more common grade that cannot compete with the live cattle from the United States, and dressed beef from the Argentine.

In some of the dairy districts, any scrub of a bull will do as long as he is cheap, the farmers not figuring on keeping the calves for a longer period than they can help. They usually sell their calves to some dealer, thus a number of these trashy animals find their way to the farms in other districts where stockers are wanted, defying the best efforts of the most experienced feeders to turn them into good beef, the result being that at certain seasons of the year, both the home and British market are flooded with common, rough cattle that not only sell for poor prices themselves, but they pull down the value of good stock as well. This is particularly noticeable from the middle of August until about Christmas, as during those months the bulk of the north-west shipments go forward.

With regard to the north west cattle, as they are at present, entirely grass-fed, they are not usually ready for shipment until about the middle of July, from which date until about Christmas the year's production is rushed forward to market, and as double the number is shipped that the British markets can profitably absorb of what the importer considers a second-class article, it can readily be understood what the result must be to the owners, when these heavy shipments go forward on top of a similar class from Ontario.

If some plan could be devised whereby part of these animals could be winter fed and shipments made covering the whole year instead of rushing them all out in the short space of about four months as at present, it would mean a great deal to the stock raisers of the West, as more uniform and profitable prices could be got for them. Under present conditions, the good suffer along with the bad. In support of this statement I

will quote from the *Montreal Gazette* of last week, remarks by the editor of the *London Meat Trades Journal*, who voices the opinions of the British importers regarding the live stock and dressed beef situation:—

"The Canadian shipments from the middle of July were mainly ranch cattle amongst which it was rather the rule than the exception to find animals of such quality and condition as to admit of their being classed higher than middling and inferior.

"Shippers of Canadian live stock hardly appear to have realized the fact that where secondary or inferior grades of either sheep or cattle are sent they meet the strongest possible competition from Argentine and Australian dressed meats and unless a higher standard of excellence is maintained the probabilities are that prices at all the different British markets will fall to a much lower level."

These are facts that cannot be ignored by stock-raisers of this country and by our Government who have the development of the live stock industry at heart. No effort should be spared in educating and inducing the farmers all over the country to improve the breeding of their live stock, for if the feeder cannot get the right kind of an animal to work on it will be impossible to turn out beef cattle that will stand the remotest chance of competing with shipments from other countries where breeding receives the first consideration.

For a number of years past the stockmen of the Argentine spared no expense in procuring the very best pedigreed animals that Scotland and England could produce. The result of their efforts can be seen by a visit to any of the British markets where the dressed meat products of those high-priced pedigreed animals comes pouring in, in ever increasing quantities. The quality is equal to the very best that Ontario can produce, and it is laid down at the different markets in perfect condition. That country now is, and will be in the future our strongest competitor.

Last year fifty and a half per cent. of the fresh beef imports to Britain came from there and this record is likely to be exceeded in the future, as the number of high-class pedigreed bulls being imported is as large as when they started years ago.

To meet this competition, a radical change must be made from present methods of farming both in the East and the West. The first consideration must be to get rid of the common stock as quickly as possible, and to replace them with the very best pedigreed animals obtainable. If, in order to accomplish this, the means of the average farmer will not permit, the Government should come to his assistance, and thus help to raise the standard of live stock throughout the country, so that our shipments to the British markets will meet those from other countries on an equal footing.

The second consideration is, if necessary, to ship fewer cattle but to see to it that those that are shipped are of the highest quality and fed to a finish.

The story is told that an Irish drover in giving evidence in court was asked by the judge to define what a drover meant. His answer was that a drover was a man that worked hard, lived well, and died poor. That was before the shipping of cattle from Canada commenced, but if he were asked the same question to-day his answer would be, if he were engaged in shipping those half-fat cattle from Canada, that he was a man that worked hard, lived poor and died in obscurity.

DONALD MUNRO,
Montreal

Before the Livestock Convention, Ottawa.

National Live Stock Registration in 1907.

In the interests of convenience, comprehensiveness and conciseness, we present herewith a synopsis of the third annual report of the Record Committee to the National Record Board and the Record Associations. While the report has been printed for distribution in admirably clear and compact form, we feel that this summary of the salient points is warranted for the information of the general public who will not receive the report in pamphlet form.

A comparative statement of the years 1906 and 1907 shows that the amount of fees for registration received in 1907 was almost \$9,000 more than in 1906, an increase of thirty-one per cent. Special attention is called to the increase in Clydesdale and sheep registrations. The Clydes-

dale increase was caused partly by the change in the Rules of Entry of the Canadian Clydesdale Association, but only in part, as a comparison with the statement of 1906 shows a decided monthly increase before the new rule came into effect.

The following volumes of records containing pedigrees recorded up to December 31st, 1907 have been issued: Shorthorn Herd Book, Volume 24; Swine Breeders' Record, Volume 18; Ayrshire Herd Book, Volume 17; Clydesdale Stud Book, Volume 15; Aberdeen-Angus Herd book, Volume 1.

New records have been established during 1907 for horses, as follows: Canadian Percheron Record and Canadian Belgian Draft Record; but owing to difficulties in securing the American and Old Country Stud Books for these breeds, no pedigrees have been recorded.

The following table is a comparative statement for the years 1906 and 1907, showing the number of pedigrees recorded and the amount of fees received.

1906		Ped.'s	Money	1907		Ped.'s	Money
Name of	Association	Rec.	Received	Rec.	Received	Rec.	Received
Shorthorn		9653	\$11,859.95	10253	\$14,508.40		
Ayrshire		2075	2,225.92	2144	2,797.40		
Hereford		1066	836.65	683	828.45		
Swine		6637	4,447.10	6277	4,562.93		
Clydesdale		2418	3,281.20	6117	7,296.40		
Hackney		103	262.90	132	395.40		
Shire		53	102.50	100	165.00		
Thorough-							
bred		52	59.00	6	24.00		
Sheep		1281	450.25	3628	1,234.95		
P. Angus		1274	268.75	1106	341.60		
Galloway		81	68.25	103	56.25		
Jerseys		134	135.25	326	334.85		
Red Polled		353	17.75	36	28.00		
Guernsey		33	25.25	38	47.50		
Canadian							
Cattle		667	134.55	576	135.50		
Canadian							
Horse		84	101.00	474	228.50		
Total		25962	\$24,276.27	31999	\$32,985.63		

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Statement by Provinces:

	Registra-	Trans-	Member
	tions	fers	ships
Ontario.....	6775	1699	1437
Manitoba.....	1710	473	329
Saskatchewan.....	517	193	93
Alberta.....	658	248	90
British Columbia.....	74	23	17
Quebec.....	249	90	45
New Brunswick.....	58	30	5
Nova Scotia.....	143	45	28
Prince Edward Island.....	31	4	5
United States.....	38	1	3
	10,253	2,804	2,052

Auditor's Statement shows cash received and deposited on Shorthorn account to December 31st, 1907, \$14,508.40.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra-	Trans-	Member
	tions	fers	ships
Ontario.....	718	373	67
Manitoba.....	47	17	8
Saskatchewan.....	23	24	3
Alberta.....	8	5	2
British Columbia.....	44	13	6
Quebec.....	1125	410	119
New Brunswick.....	107	49	10
Nova Scotia.....	23	9	5
Prince Edward Island.....	46	1	2
United States.....	3	13	
	2144	914	222

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Ayrshire account to December 31st, 1907, \$2,797.90.

Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra-	Trans-	Member
	tions	fers	ships
Ontario.....	334	79	28
Manitoba.....	117	44	18
Saskatchewan.....	66	2	6
Alberta.....	121	8	12
Quebec.....	4	3	1
New Brunswick.....	2		2
Nova Scotia.....	11	2	
United States.....	28	3	4
	683	141	71

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Hereford account to December 31st, 1907, \$828.45.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	224	21	27
Manitoba.....	13		3
Saskatchewan.....	1		2
Alberta.....	4		1
Quebec.....	16	2	6
New Brunswick.....	17	2	4
Nova Scotia.....	9	2	1
	284	27	44

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Jersey account to December 31st, 1907, \$334.85.

North American Galloway Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	40	3	5
Manitoba.....	22	1	10
Saskatchewan.....	8		1
Alberta.....	6		1
United States.....	1		
	77	4	17

Auditor's Statement shows cash received and deposited on Galloway account to December 31st, 1907, \$56.25.

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	101	21	15
Manitoba.....	44	15	9
Saskatchewan.....	28	16	5
Alberta.....	39	28	6
Quebec.....	9	4	3
New Brunswick.....			
Prince Edward Island.....	3		1
United States.....	3		1
	227	84	40

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Aberdeen-Angus account to December 31st, 1907, \$341.60.

Clydesdale Horse Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	2142	257	597
Manitoba.....	297	80	98
Saskatchewan.....	211	75	48
Alberta.....	152	39	27
British Columbia.....	85	23	12
Quebec.....	129	18	28
New Brunswick.....	5	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	19	8	4
Prince Edward Island.....	6	2	2
United States.....	27	8	5
	3073	511	822

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited in Clydesdale account to December 31st, 1907, \$7,296.40.

Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	34	7	6
Manitoba.....	5		2
Saskatchewan.....	2		
Alberta.....	77	46	2
Quebec.....	9	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	1		
United States.....	4	1	1
	132	55	12

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Hackney account to December 31st, 1907, \$395.40.

Canadian Shire Horse Association, statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	76	5	17
Manitoba.....	18		3
Saskatchewan.....	4		1
Alberta.....	1		
British Columbia.....			
Quebec.....		2	1
United States.....	1	1	2
	100	8	24

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Shire account to December 31st 1907, \$165.00.

French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Quebec.....	216	258	
	216	258	

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on French Canadian Horse account to December 31st, 1907, \$228.50.

Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	6		5
	6		5

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Thoroughbred account to December 31st, 1907, \$24.00.

Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	6		1
Quebec.....	12		1
New Brunswick.....	10	2	
Nova Scotia.....	9	2	
Prince Edward Island.....	1		
	38	4	2

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Guernsey account to December 31st, 1907, \$47.50.

French Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	23		
Manitoba.....	23		1
Quebec.....	163	42	10
New Brunswick.....	8		1
	194	42	12

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on French Canadian Cattle account to December 31st, 1907, \$135.50.

Canadian Red Polled Association, Statement by Provinces.

	Registra- tions	Trans- fers	Member- ships
Ontario.....	3	2	
Manitoba.....	8		
Saskatchewan.....			
Alberta.....			
British Columbia.....	8		2
	19	2	2

Auditor's statement shows cash received and deposited on Red Polled account to December 31st, 1907, \$28.00.

FARM

Contributions upon Farming Topics Welcomed.

Building the Barn.

The barn of to-day is not the same building as the barn of ten or twenty years ago. Plank frames are taking the place of timber frames, concrete is substituted for plank flooring, and stone walls and sills are a thing of the past. Barn frames are built lighter but not less strong. The underground basement stable is no longer a popular fad and large windows are considered as essential as a roof.

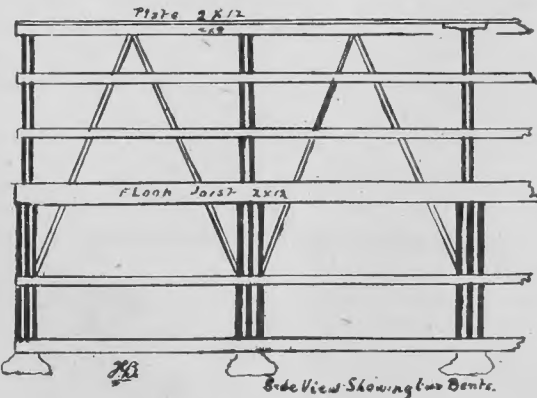


FIG. I.

Beginning at the bottom, concrete piers extending well below and above ground are first built, and the bent posts set on these with a two-inch plank between. Upon these piers a plank frame is erected and over it a balloon roof, that is, a roof without a purline plate which is capable of supporting itself with no other rest than the main plate. The plank frame is of various designs but the most modern is built after the design of Fig. I, with the rafters as in Fig. II, and with cross girds and upright studding to support the gable boarding.

Returning to the floor again, most modern barns are arranged with stables and sheds on the ground floor and lofts and granaries above. The floors of the stables should be of earth raised above

the level of the land, unless for dairy cows and then they should be of concrete. Some soils, however, do not make good floors, in which case the whole basement will require to be concreted

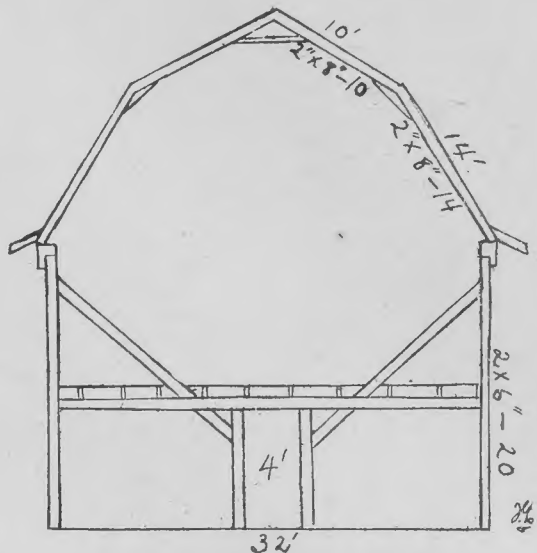


FIG. II.

Between the concrete, piers may be filled with a concrete wall to keep out drafts and vermin. Sometimes this wall is built solidly and studding set upon it and the siding put on horizontally, but this is not the best way. Siding put on vertically is found to keep closest and does not rot so readily. Three-inch battens over the cracks make such a siding quite weather proof. Of course, if some of the patent sidings are used, the studs may require to be put in in place of bents and the choice of these sidings will have to be determined by the cost of lumber. The same is true of the roofing.

This, in short, is a general description of the modern barn. The size and arrangement of the building will have to depend upon the size of the farm, the number of other barns and amount that is to be expended.

In every barn some sort of arrangement should be made for ventilation without creating very cold drafts. Board walls, of course, are not so air tight as stone or concrete, but, if properly built, even they require ventilating openings.

Keeping Plows Clean

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Through your valuable paper my attention has been drawn to the fact that farmers in general in plowing have a great deal of trouble in getting their plows to clean. I have had a good bit of trouble myself, but I have managed to overcome a great part of it, and will try and explain how a lot of this trouble may be overcome.

We, as farmers, know full well that a plow will not clean under all conditions, as some soil is too damp and sticky. The heaviest soil, if damp, will stick to the mould-board of any plow, but if moderately dry will give fairly good satisfaction, if the plow is in good trim. Now let me explain how this may be done. In the first place, a new plow is taken from the shop clean and bright, this plow must be kept clean and bright or no person can expect it to do its work properly. After you get the plow it would be wise to use it in land that will polish it up smoother, and when the farmer has his plow like this, with a hardened share on it, it is in shape for work. I ought to say here that these hardened shares ought to be kept out of the blacksmith fire as long as possible, because as soon as they are put in, the temper is taken out of them, and then they will not work so well. I find it to great advantage just to put the point in the fire and grind the wing on emery stone. Of course the time will come when the share will get too thick to grind, then it will have to be beaten out.

Now comes the question how to keep the plow bright. This can be done by keeping a little oil on the bright parts when the plow is idle. It should be always well oiled. For instance, every evening after work the plow should be well rubbed with a dry cloth till every particle of dirt is removed, then oil applied to it. This can be done by keeping it in a tin box, say a mustard can or any can that will suit the purpose, you can always have your rag soaked in oil and ready for work by doing so. When you have all the dirt rubbed off, (this should be done every evening or when the plow is idle) apply your oiled rag, using oil freely, till all the bright parts are oiled.

If the farmer will carry this out he will save himself, his horses and his plow much labor and have better results.

Sask.

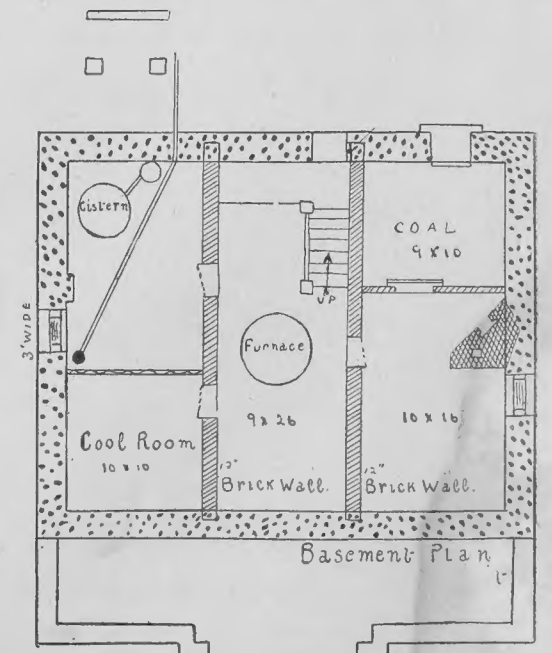
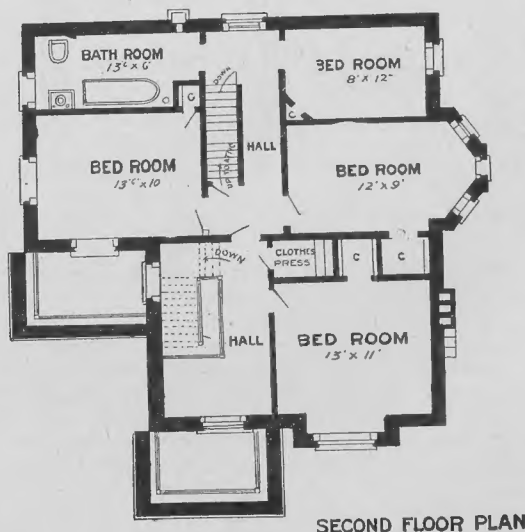
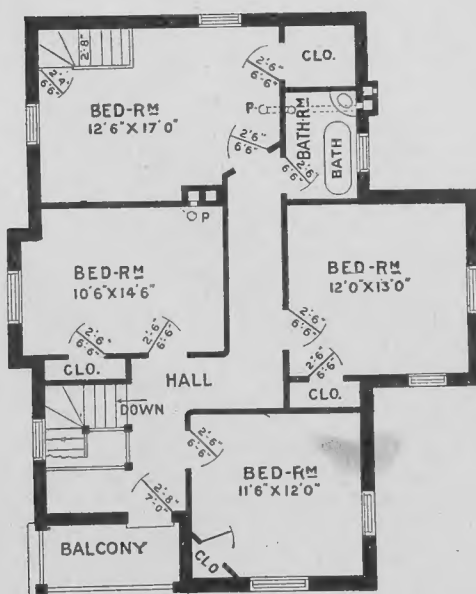
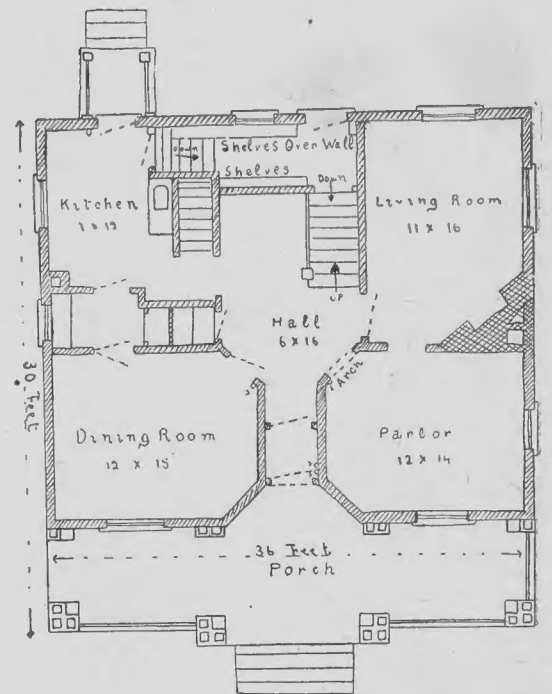
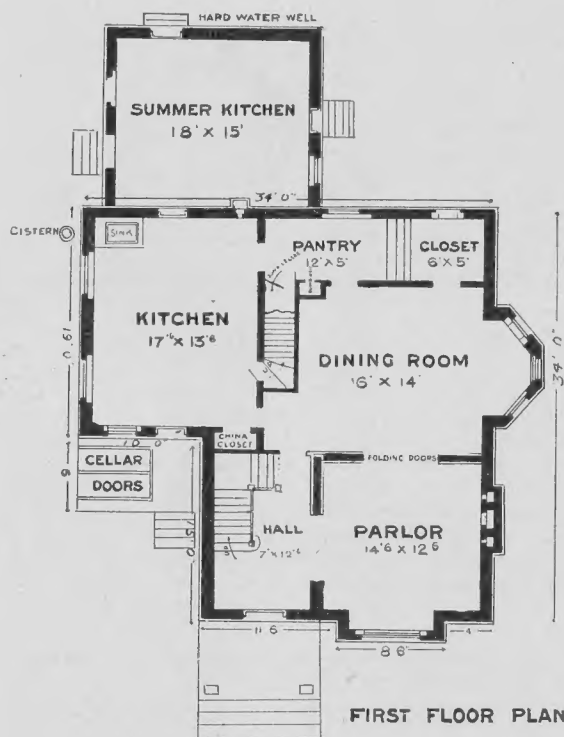
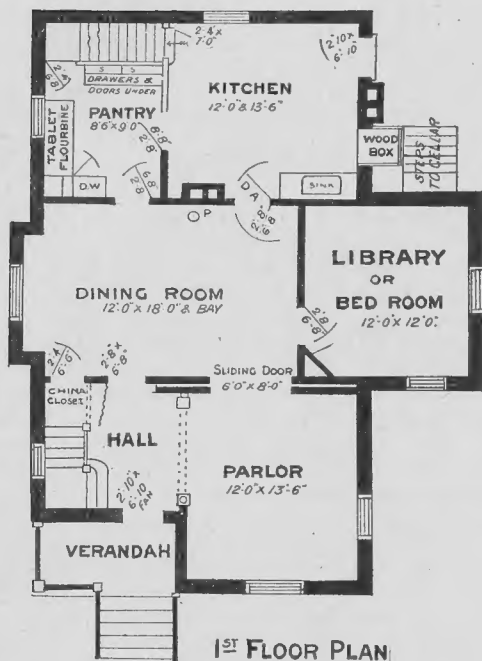
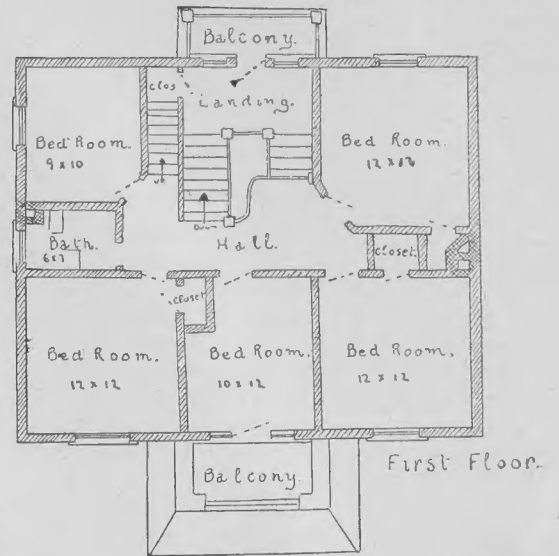
A. SWITZER.

Typical Modern Farm Houses



BUILT BY DR. S. J. THOMPSON, ST. JAMES, MAN.

Internal Plan is given in right hand column.



Plans of a house that is popular on account of the arrangement of rooms and the exterior style of its Architecture. Not the most easily heated nor the most roomy.

The plan above, though for a small house, is commendable for the compactness of the arrangement of the rooms.

Building the Country Home



FIG. 1.—HOUSE USED TO ILLUSTRATE SOME DISCREPANCIES COMMON IN THE COUNTRY HOMES.

Improvement in the domestic architecture of rural and farming districts has long been a crying need not only in Manitoba and Western Canada but in other and much older Provinces. It is the purpose of this and subsequent articles under this heading to endeavor to present some criticism of the existing order of things and at the same time to compare them with more modern practices, and so, by these comparisons, to enable the farmer and his neighbors of the smaller towns and villages to have a clearer conception of what is possible in the way of rendering their respective premises pleasing to the eye and convenient to the hand.

An item of very great moment is that when a farmer contemplates the erection of a residence, he has also in mind the thought that this house is to be the home of his children and his children's children; therefore it is well for him to con the proposition carefully, for, with the increased educational facilities of our agricultural Provinces, there is being developed a finer and more artistic taste, the effect of which will undoubtedly be far-reaching, and so what might satisfy the every need of the present generation would utterly fail to be acceptable to the future occupants.

Time was, (and doubtless the same conditions prevail at the present in some districts) when the farmer considered that provided he had a good warm stable and a dry, roomy barn he had fulfilled his duty, no matter what sort of shelter he had erected piecemeal for his family. In all probability, the edifice, called by courtesy a "house," not to mention a "home," was a mere collection of "lean-to's" without a semblance of order or trimness and more often than not, utterly devoid of paint. This era ought to be, and I trust soon will be, past, and in its stead there will appear residences which will reflect credit upon any district. This effect is one

worthy of striving for, not only because of the general benefit to the general community but also as a means of beautifying and enhancing the home environments.

Because a residence is designed with a view to beauty of proportion and convenience, it must not be erroneously concluded that its erection entails any added expenditure. This is an altogether false impression and I will try to rectify it in the following paragraphs.

Although the house shown in Fig. 1 is infinitely better than the accumulation of "lean-to's" mentioned above and well in advance of the average house, still there is a very great deal left to be desired in its seemingly commodious dimensions and apparently ornate extension. I will now draw the reader's attention to various discrepancies which are unblushingly obtruded upon our vision at every turn. It is scarcely necessary for one to have an art education of the highest order to note such details as will be pointed out below and I shall earnestly endeavor to describe the house shown above in such terms that my observations will be made clear and my prescribed alterations understood by all.

I would first allude to the brickwork. Taken as a whole, it presents a very neat appearance, but I would ask that close observation be taken of the arches over the windows and doors. These are not properly constructed: instead of being only the height of their courses of brick, they should have been laid up as shown in Fig. 2. In this way a better bond would have been secured for the brickwork and the appearance of the windows would also be greatly improved. Then it will be noticed that the window sills are not of sufficient thickness. These sills should be the full

thickness of the two courses of brick, at least, as shown in Fig. 3. Care should be exercised to avoid having stone sills built in as they are in this house, see Fig. 4. It will be noticed that it is necessary to chip a piece out of brick "A" and this procedure is a very poor makeshift. It would have been better to have inserted clear glass set in copper, or lead bar design in the transoms or upper lights of the front windows instead of the colored glass we find there. Colored glass is a very poor investment at any time for a farm house and it would be much nicer to have a modest clear glass (beveled or plain set in a good quality of copper bar of neat design) than glaring stained glass, often innocent of any harmony of color. It would also be a great improvement if the frames of the two large windows had transom bars; it would then be possible to have the upper light of these windows hinged at the bottom and opening inwards. As they are at present it is only practicable to raise the bottom light about twelve or sixteen inches and this is insufficient.

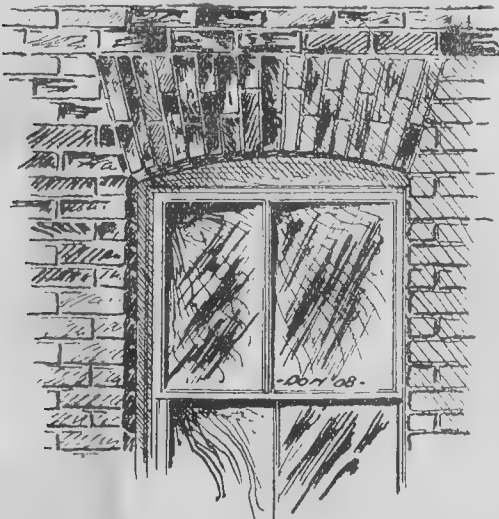
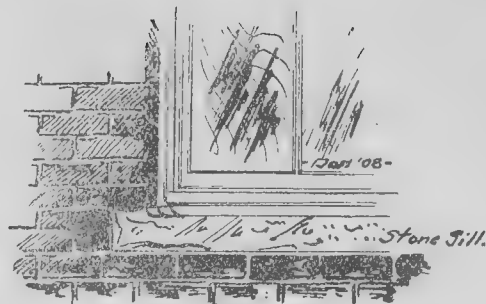


Fig. 2.

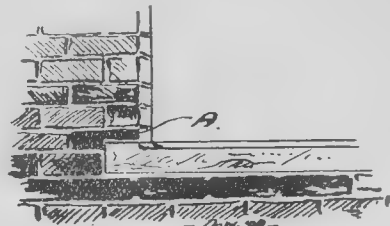


-THE RIGHT WAY-

Fig. 3.

VERANDAH AND BALCONY.

That the intention is to erect a verandah at some future date is obvious, and in all probability a balcony is contemplated also, and access to this would be gained from the door on the second floor. This is a very good feature and a decided

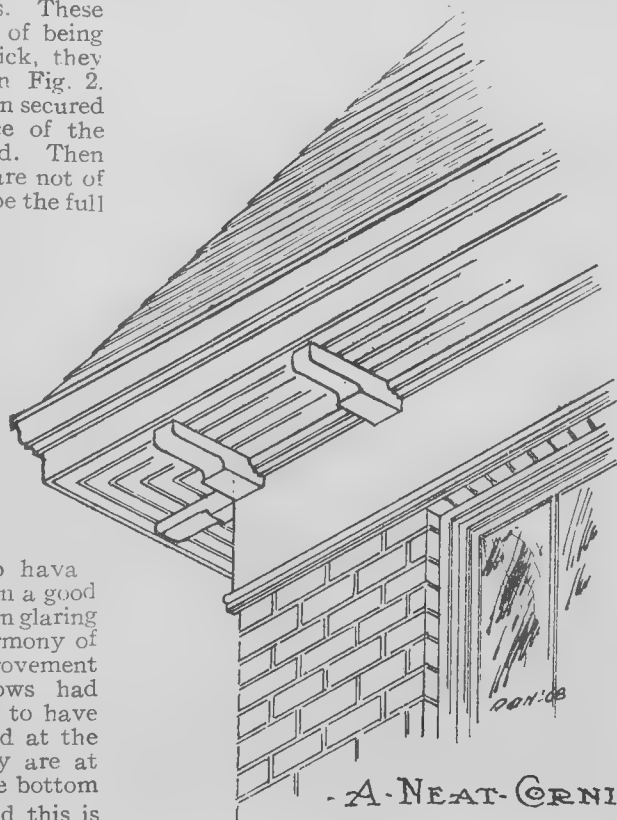


-THE WRONG WAY-

Fig. 4.

acquisition to the house, and I would also suggest that a balcony at the rear should be added, thus providing a place for the housewife to air the bed-clothing, and a balcony for this purpose is not as conspicuous at the rear as it would be upon any other side.

We may now turn our attention to one of the most glaring defects in the design of house in Fig. 1, namely, the cornice or eaves. Here we have a conglomeration of "mill work" in the guise of brackets, etc., that might well have served for our grandparents' ideas of beauty and the fitness of things. But viewed in the light of the present day they serve no other purpose than to act as a warning to all prospective builders to save them from the error of using anything ever so remotely resembling them. It is a regrettable fact that a large proportion of those erecting residences, when they do employ a competent architect, consider that such constructions as this class of brackets, etc., add distinction and finish to a house. Any structure, no matter how commonplace and plain, might very well serve its purpose if it were merely four walls and a roof with the necessary doors, windows, etc., but when any misguided attempt is made to adorn it by brackets and other "fixin's" the effect is certainly verging on the grotesque. A nice clean-cut and well-



-A NEAT CORNICE-

Fig. 5.

proportioned cornice is shown in Fig. 5. Here we have something that is at once neat, dignified, and which also fills all the necessary requirements of this important feature of the house.

To pursue our crusade in the interests of rational building practices, I would now wish you to consider the cupola, pagoda lookout, or whatever the proper name for it may be, which surmounts this house. It is surmised that it is for the purpose of admitting light and air into the attic. It might, however, serve very well for a fort or citadel to apprise the inmates of the approach of some hostile army, but to erect it on any house is unpardonable. In this connection (that of lighting and ventilating the attic) let us observe Fig. 6. We have here a nicely proportioned dormer window (see roof) which not only gives the attic plenty of the requisite light and air but also forms a pleasing feature of the roof and is an integral part of a clever design. The chimney of Fig. 1 comes under our observation as being badly placed. It would have been much better nearer the center of the house, for although the building of a chimney in the latter position entails the use of more bricks, still there is less danger of the fumes "sweating" and the necessity of such unsightly brace rods would be entirely obviated.

This brings us to the end of the chapter as far as the visible deficiencies in Fig. 1 are concerned, and I sincerely trust that I have made myself understood and hope that any efforts in the matter of pointing out the errors which lie in the path of all intending builders will be productive of some permanent good. It is my earnest prayer that it will be observed that the general tendency of these remarks is not to scoff at what has served in the past but rather is a kindly disposed endeavor to show where and how the lamentable existing conditions may be vastly improved and at no additional cost to those who build. Further, my apologies are hereby tendered to the owner of the house shown in Fig. 1. This house was not selected from a number of others of its class (for doubtless there are many others possessing like qualifications) as being the worst but it was the only one available for the purpose and I hope the owner will not feel any undue hostility toward the writer. I would rather lean to the belief that the owner of this house is to be complimented in his desire to have a comfortable house, although his ideas have been diverted into the wrong channels through seeing much of the style followed, and the effect produced is probably at variance with his previous conception of it.

We will now pass on to the more alluring phases of the matter and I will endeavor to point out the evident advantages of having the house-builder's ideas put in their most modern and artistic shape. Before leaving the subject of Fig. 1, I might say that it has one or two redeeming features and they are that the house would probably be easily heated and its compact appearance suggests that there is a very convenient arrangement of rooms. I am confining my remarks, however, in this article to the exterior

features of the buildings shown and in a later paper I will take up the proposition of the interior planning of this class of residences.

Shown in Fig. 6 is a house, the appearance of which speaks of comfort and culture. It is a residence, that, taken in proportion to its size as compared with that shown in Fig. 1, is no more costly and yet how noticeably different is the effect. True, it is differently situated and has the added natural advantage of trees and shrubbery, but it must also be remembered that it is situated in a much older community. We have many beautiful native trees in the West and so there is no valid reason to have our premises devoid of these self-evident assets to their appearance. Kindly note the pleasing expanse of veranda and the relieving projections and bay-windows which tend to rest the eye and form a much needed break in what might otherwise prove a monotonous and commonplace structure. It will also be noticed that my remarks as to the chimney are carried into effect here.

After duly considering all these features, is it not reasonable to infer that any prospective builder would do well to place his ideas before an architect, who is capable, by special training, to crystallize them and present them in their most convenient form so that when the house is finished it presents to the world at large the patent fact that the owner is awake to his own interests and that he can be sufficiently public-spirited to allow the general public, and his friends and neighbors to enjoy the sight of a residence which is its own justification for its existence apart from any domestic necessity.

As previously stated, I will in future papers deal with the other problems confronting home-builders and it is my desire that any ideas and any counsel that I may be able to give will aid those who may read the articles appearing under this title.

I am aware that it is a vital subject in our country, this home-building, and the more light that is shed upon it by the writer or by any other contributor to these pages the sooner may we hope to see our ideals realized and our entire domain dominated by the highest standard of domestic architecture.

H. G. HOLMAN.

"Dee-lighted."

Gentlemen,—

Some time ago I received a very fine knife from you as a premium for a renewal and one new subscription to your valuable paper. It far exceeds anything I expected to get. I was showing it to a friend the other day, who has been in the mercantile line in Ontario and then in the States, and he said it was well worth \$1.25, and I am satisfied you publish the best agricultural paper in the Dominion or any where else.

Yours very truly,

W. W. RUSSELL.

Wavy Lake, Alta.

The Use of Cement on the Farm.

No material has come into such general and widespread use for building purposes as cement. It would seem that there is scarcely any construction work to which it is not adapted. As a farm building material this general adaptability has made it particularly valuable and it is used to-day on the farm for many diverse purposes. We cannot hope to say much in this brief space on the farm uses of this material, but will emphasize some of the points to be considered in purchasing cement and in preparing it for use. There is no practical test for cement by means of which a farmer can determine the value of the material which he purchases. The cohesive power of the substance, which is the important factor in determining its quality, depends upon the material from which it has been manufactured, the proportioning of those materials, the size and uniformity of the particles to which it is reduced in grinding, the length of time it has been stored before using, the proportions in which it is mixed with the filler, the character of the filler used, its freedom from foreign matter, the method of mixing and a score of other things, affect the cohesive power of the cement and lessen or increase its value as a building material. In purchasing cement the best safeguard is to get a good reliable brand and pay a reasonably good figure for it. Cheap cements are in the market in plenty, and if used in narrow proportions with the gravel or stone, may give the most excellent satisfaction, but on the whole their use is not to be recommended.

A strong cement alone, will not make a good wall, foundation, floor or anything else. The character and quality of the material with which it is mixed are equally as important. The sand, gravel, or stone should be entirely free from foreign matter, such as loam and clay particles, otherwise the wall will not harden, but will crumble to pieces at touch. Around each particle of sand, stone or gravel in the wall there must be formed a film of cement which hardens, binds the separate sand grains together, and forms a solid compact mass. Foreign matter in the filler prevents the formation of this binding film, or if it forms the bond of union is imperfect, the loamy particle contracts in drying and separates itself from the cement surrounding it, just as a layer of cement or concrete spread on a board fails to establish a bond of connection with the wood.

Next in importance after the cement and filler material, is the preparation of the concrete for use. In all cases it is advisable to mix the materials over five times at least, twice before water is added and three times after wetting. There is no danger of any trouble arising from over mixing. In proportioning the materials some care should be used to have all parts of the wall of nearly an average strength. In tamping the cement in the wall, floor or whatever the structure happens to be, the grouting should be pounded down until it is as solid as it is possible to get it, for upon the thoroughness with which this work is performed the solidity and strength of the structure largely depend.

Little can be said in a general way as to the proportioning of materials since those proportions depend to a great extent upon the kind of work being done, the strength of the cement and other conditions, and run from equal parts cement and sand to one part of the former to twelve or fifteen of the latter. On the whole, however it is generally best to err on the side of safety and use a little too much of the cement than it is to spread it out too thinly and get an unsatisfactory job. We hope in an early issue to go fully into this question of farm concreting, when many of the smaller details of the work, which in a brief article such as this is, must be overlooked, will be thoroughly taken up.

* * *

"I must say that the "Farmers Advocate" has helped me along a great deal, and that I have always looked the same over with great interest. I shall recommend it to all who are not subscribers.

J. TRATSABT

Forget, Sask.



FIG. 6.

House used to illustrate substantial dignity and good taste in a country home.

DAIRY

Dairy Notes.

A new creamery is projected for Winnipegosis, Manitoba. Mr. Hugh Armstrong of Portage la Prairie is the moving spirit and is preparing to erect the building. It is expected that about three hundred cows will contribute to the enterprise.

* * *

Mr. Hood of Rose du Lac, Manitoba, is preparing to turn his cheese factory into a creamery for the season of 1908. The product of over three hundred cows is available for the new creamery.

* * *

Prof. Carson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College will be at Swan River, Manitoba, on the 5th to discuss the opening of a creamery in that district. No better dairy country exists in the Province than the Swan River Valley district and it should be no difficulty to secure the promise of three hundred or more cows for the new enterprise.

* * *

The town of Carlyle, Saskatchewan, voted down a by-law to take a certain amount of stock in a creamery to be established there. The Moose Mountain district is an old settlement, the first settlers of which have always adhered to a system of mixed farming, but since the advent of the railway, wheat growing has pretty well eclipsed other industries. It speaks well for the future of the district that there is an inclination to adhere to former practices in farming.

* * *

Alfalfa supplies the dairymen and stockmen with a valuable forage and saves for them a large portion of the money annually expended for high protein feeds. The value of alfalfa as a feed for all farm animals, including hogs and poultry, is so well known that it is unnecessary to speak extensively of its merits here. No single forage plant combines the material for a profitable ration for dairy cows, sheep, and brood sows so well as does alfalfa. No other forage plant has been given so much attention during the past ten years as alfalfa. In this country as yet it is to some extent still in the experimental stage, yet the experience of those who have tried it goes to show that where proper precautions are observed it can be grown on any of our older and well cultivated farms. Speaking of alfalfa, Prof. R. A. Moore, Wisconsin, says: "A word of caution to farmers who have never grown alfalfa is necessary. Try only a limited acreage on the start, not more than one or two acres, for the purpose of studying the plant and the soil conditions of the farm. The longer alfalfa is grown and fed on the farm the more ideal the conditions for successful growth become and we feel the day is not far distant when alfalfa will be grown as commonly as red clover."

The Need of Better Dairy Cows and How to Produce Them.

By W. B. RICHARDS.

Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, North Dakota Agricultural College, before the Manitoba Dairymen's Association.

One of the greatest needs in the dairy industry in all of our new sections is more cows that are adapted for the production of milk, or cows that will economically convert feed into milk. It is very important that the milk produced on our farms is handled properly before it is sold to the consumer, or before it is delivered at the creamery. It is of equal importance that it is converted properly into butter and cheese at the factory in order to have it net the producer the largest possible profit, and too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this particular phase of the industry. It is also true that the care and method of feeding the cows for milk production can not receive too much attention. A lack of consideration given to both handling and feeding of cows by dairymen who have good cows in their possession, will result in a failure to success in the dairy business.

The largest item of expense in the production of milk is the cost of feed and labor involved in producing it, and for that reason is it not a vital point that the feed is fed to cows that will yield a large quantity of milk, testing a good average per cent. of butter fat? It is not uncommon to find cows in the same herd that will produce 50 to 75 per cent more butter fat on the same feed, other conditions being the same. More often we find a wider difference in the efficiency of cows when we compare the results produced by the herd of a good dairyman who exercises care in the breeding and selection of his cows, compared with the man who is indifferent in this regard. It requires the same amount of labor to care for a poor producer as it does to care for a good producer. You may beg to differ with me on this point and offer the suggestion that it would take longer to milk the cow giving a large quantity of milk. I venture to say, however, that if we milk our own cows that we would be apt to spend enough extra time in tugging at a poor milker's teats, trying in vain to induce the creature that has missed her calling to give forth

more milk than to offset the time spent in milking a cow that gives a good flow.

In order to substantiate my statements as to the difference in cows in their ability to produce butter fat, I will quote some of the net returns derived from different cows in the dairy herd at the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Gold, for an average of several years, has to her credit products worth \$127.47, cost of feed consumed during the year \$42.92; net profit for the year \$84.55. Beauty, on the other hand has to her credit products worth \$53.90, cost of feed consumed \$54.31; net profit for the year \$19.59. Here are two cows in the same herd, both in their prime and given like care, but the one returns a net profit of \$64.96 more than the other for the year. In comparing the records of other cows in the same herd, nearly as wide a difference in the net profits produced exists. This is a striking illustration of the advantage of having a good producing cow in preference to a poor producer.

In preparing the soil for a crop no farmer would think of using a pick where he could do the work equally as well with a pulverizer. Neither do we use a horse-power for running our threshing machines since the introduction of the modern steam and gasoline engines. This is, however, what we are commonly doing when we attempt to produce milk; we use the pick when we should use the disk pulverizer, and the horse power when we had better use the modern engine. They have found out that this procedure is not profitable in the old dairy districts, especially where the land is high priced, but, on the contrary, the efficient, economical, producing dairy cow is the rule on most farms where milk production is the chief business.

From this point on let us consider what plan is best to follow by dairymen in order to get better dairy cows. The only successful way to get them in my estimation is to breed them. There is very little hope of any one trying to maintain a good herd, who expects to buy his cows. That is especially true where the good ones are as scarce as they are in this Northwest. If you want to improve the dairy qualities of your herd, introduce a good, pure bred dairy sire of one of the leading dairy breeds: the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, or Ayrshire; and grade the herd up as fast as possible. You will be surprised at the improvement in the milking qualities of the first crop of heifers, even if their dams are very inferior cows. If your sire is a pure bred or a registered animal, because of his purity of breeding, he will be much more prepotent than your cows, and as a result, the calves will inherit more of the sire's characteristics. You must remember when you use a pure bred dairy bull in your herd you are going to reap the benefit of the labor of men of a century or more, or since they began to shape the characteristics of their respective breeds. The Holstein breed was partially improved as early as two thousand years ago, so that they have become so fixed in type, that a Holstein calf is invariably black and white. If they transmit this quality with such regularity, why can we not expect them to reproduce their milking qualities with almost equal regularity. Keep on using a sire of the same breed on your new crop of heifers, and the improvement will go on. But this is what so many do not do. They buy a sire of another breed. The result is an introduction of a disturbing influence. The calves produced as a result of this violation, one of the first principles of breeding, are mixed in color, and the heifers do not possess the milking qualities they would if they had been sired by a bull of the breed which predominated in the dam.

This change is often made on the recommendation of some neighbor, that you try a sire of the same breed he is using, and he tells you of the good success he has had with the breed; or he may have a Holstein to sell, and you have been using a Jersey with the intention of breeding a herd of high grade Jerseys. Worse yet, I have seen many farmers, yes any number of cases where it was done, who had a good herd of high grade dairy cattle as a result of following the plan just outlined above, buy a Shorthorn bull or a Hereford bull, not animals that showed any dairy tendencies, but the low down, compact, thick-fleshed kind and use them in their herd. I assure you that there was not much raised in consequence, except a "disturbance" when this practice was followed. The work of several years was ruined and the heifers from such a cross were of no value for either beef or milk production.

From what has already been said you can see it is of vital importance to decide permanently upon the breed you are going to use to start grading up with, and if you select the breed you show some preference for, you are less liable to lose faith in the breed. As far as the merits of the leading breeds in their ability to produce butterfat economically are concerned, there is not a great difference, if they are given equal care. If you prefer cows, or the kind of dairying you are following calls for cows that give a large flow of milk not testing so high in butter fat, a larger and more rugged breed, you had better breed Holsteins. While the milk does not test high in butter fat they generally give a larger quantity and consequently produce as much butter fat as cows whose milk is richer, but gives a smaller flow. If you want a cow that gives milk testing a high per cent. of butterfat and giving a moderate flow of milk, breed the Jersey. They are a smaller breed, a little less rugged, and widely distributed over the United States. The

Guernseys will satisfy anyone who wants a breed producing milk, well colored, average in flow and test. The Ayrshire, probably the most numerous in the West, possess much merit as a dairy breed, and no one would make a mistake in selecting them. They are rugged and good producers.

The progress that will be made in the grading up of the herd by the continuous use of pure bred sires of the same breed will depend in a large measure upon the merit of the sires. Remember that all pure bred animals are not good ones, and for that reason too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of the animal that is to head the herd. See to it that he is of the proper type and free from any defects that you would not care to have transmitted to his progeny. If necessary, do not hesitate to pay what seems to you more than you should, in order to get one of the desirable merit.

The use of good blood and the application of the best methods of breeding, I regret to say, are not an absolute assurance that you will get a good herd of milch cows, because the law of heredity that "like produces like" does not always hold true, but we must expect to deal with the law of variation. Not all the heifer calves can be expected to measure up to the standard. Selection should be exercised at the time of birth, and every heifer calf that does not look promising should be disposed of at once, as well as all the male calves unless it is found profitable to veal them. That is one of the great beauties of dairy farming; if you have a good herd, you do not need to keep on hand, in addition to the cows in milk, a lot of animals that are not producing anything but just enough heifers to replace the old cows and those found to be non-profitable producers.

In spite of the best care used in selecting the best heifers to replace the herd, many will prove failures and unprofitable. We cannot rely upon the quantity of milk they give to determine their profitability. The cow that gives a large quantity of milk is not always a profitable one, if the milk and cream is sold to a creamery. To illustrate: a cow that gives 6000 pounds of milk a year, testing an average of three per cent. butter fat will only produce one hundred and eighty pounds of butter fat, while a cow that produces only 4000 pounds of milk testing five per cent. butter fat will produce 200 pounds of butter fat. For that reason the only way to find the unprofitable cows in the herd is to keep a record of the weight of milk produced by each cow in the herd. In addition to this, test a sample of each cow's milk every month and average up the tests for the year, and this will enable you to determine quite accurately the amount of butter fat each cow has produced during the year. If this is done it will reveal some surprises, but you will know what ought to be done with some of the cows in the herd. This does not require as much work as you would naturally expect. In order to get a record of the weight of the milk, only requires suspending the pail after milking each cow on a spring balance sold for that purpose, and getting it down on a milk sheet. The use of a Babcock hand tester during spare hours will do the rest.

From the plan outlined to get together a good dairy herd, it is evident that it can not be accomplished at once, but will require the effort of some years. Each succeeding year, however, will increase the efficiency of the herd. If anyone were to decide to enter any mercantile business, he would expect to make a small beginning and plan to enlarge and improve the business as time went on. Why should we not plan in the same way on entering the dairy business or any other undertaking on the farm

POULTRY

Champions the Turkey.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A letter written by "Henry Deby" of Beaver Lake, called "Another View of Turkey Growing," has amused me not a little and I can only conclude turkey-farmers of his ilk are better out of business, as he has yet to master the first rudiments of successful turkey growing, "care and feeding" of which he evidently knows nothing. Those poor turkeys—I can picture them in a twinkling—half starved! how they must have enjoyed that little patch of garden and currants, too, only a starving turkey will eat sour currants. With the experience of half a lifetime of turkey raising, I contend well-fed turkeys are not more destructive than so many chickens. I have always kept turkeys in and around a garden of beauty and extent, one of the finest market gardens near Winnipeg nearly three acres in size; there I had the runs for small turkeys at the top of a large red and white currant plantation from which as many as 400 and 500 pails of currants have been marketed. As the birds got older I let them wander through the bushes, with their mothers, hunting worms and grubs and eating any number of the destructive "currant worms" and even potato bugs from a patch of potatoes further on. I can safely say, I have never known them to eat one pail of the fruit. An odd head of cabbage might be picked to pieces, especially if split open, but ordinary vegetables suffered little if any damage, though the turkeys were always foraging in the bush near by or on a fair

sized grain field one-quarter of a mile away. Here again, I take exception to Mr. Deby's remarks or slanders, on the turkey tribe. Of course, they will eat a good deal of grain, but well-fed birds are not the "ruthless vandals" he would fain make us believe. I never in my life have seen turkeys rip open a stack of grain or hopelessly ruin stooks, as he asserts, but then my birds have always been well cared for and fed generously, which always pays in the long run with all poultry.

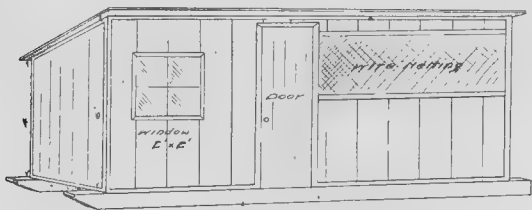
Some years ago a poultry dealer came out from town and paid me seventeen cents (live weight) for all the turkeys I could spare, at Thanksgiving, October 18th that year, and rejoiced to find birds fit for the oven without fattening. This experienced business man told me he was disgusted with the starveling turkeys offered him for sale by many farmers and said many of them made a practice of half starving their birds most of the season; so at Thanksgiving, a good fat bird was very hard to obtain. Again I assert, let farmers raise moderate flocks of turkeys, not too many and they will prove a pleasure and a profit under proper conditions, but Government aid cannot be too strongly insisted upon, to rid our country of the pest of coyotes. This is the real menace to all poultry culture.

Mr. Foley is correct as regards runs for chickens and good houses, etc., but turkeys want more range than this. If systematic wolf hunts were organized by the farmers, themselves, during the winter months, great good would result. Two young men within twelve miles of Winnipeg, have this season hunted down between thirty and forty wolves, using wolf hounds, and great sport they have found it.

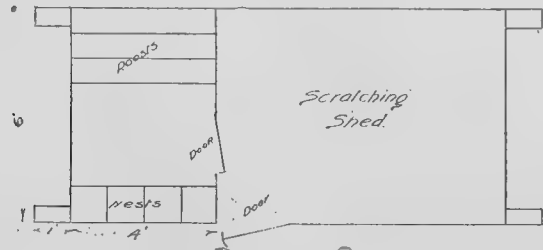
St. Charles, Man. H. E. VIALOUX.

A Farmer's Poultry House.

The accompanying sketch is my idea of a poultry house for the Canadian West. It is built so as to be easily moved from place to place if desired. The walls should be of two ply of boards with paper between to keep the wind back. The roosts should be about 2 feet high, fitted in slots so that they can be moved in cleaning out the house. The window should be placed so that the sun will shine as much as possible on the roosts. There should also be a slide in the bottom of the partition door and



a slide over the top, to be opened when the door is closed. This will give plenty of ventilation in cold weather. It may also be banked round with manure. I think the size I have given will suit most farmers as it will hold from 15 to 20 and give them plenty of room. I would also say keep the roosts on the same level, as this will prevent the hens from crowding to the top. The roosts should be made at least two inches wide or they will make the young birds crooked breasted. Put a floor in the house to keep out weasels and such like. I have read a great deal about farmers losing their birds to the wolves, and I think that as a farmer likes to have both the garden and the poultry close to



the house, instead of fencing in the garden to keep the poultry out he should fence in the poultry. The same wire netting would do and answer the two purposes. Poultry do very well managed this way, provided they have plenty of room and some green feed is thrown over to them. It may seem a little more trouble but it will save the birds. I would also advise farmers, wishing to keep only a few fowls, to pick out one of the utility breeds and keep one kind only. Then they will have a uniform flock and will be able to select their best birds for breeding turning the rest into the fattening pen for the summer market, as it does not pay to keep old birds. Get the chicks hatched in

April or May and they will lay the following winter when eggs are high, and in addition will sell for good prices the following summer as meat.

The season is approaching when poultrymen are thinking of setting hens and as so many seem to have chicks die in the shell, would suggest as a good plan to overcome this that on the 18th or 19th day after setting, a piece of flannel be dipped in some warm water and spread over the eggs. This tends to soften the skin under the shell, thereby making it easier for the chick to get out. One thing more. Instead of feeding so much soft food to young chicks during the first two weeks, give them plenty of small flint or grit, feeding them canary seed and plenty of green food finely chopped. If this were done we would hear less of chicks dying with the scours. They should also have clean water in front of them all the time. If a brooder is used put the drinking water inside to keep it a little warm. I rather like the incubator and brooder as there is not the bother with the lice and no old hens to look after. Of course the brooder should be kept in a sheltered place and something put around it to keep the chicks from straying very far away when young.

PERCY L. STUBBS.
Swift Current, Sask. Pebble Creek Farm

Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

The fifth annual exhibition under the auspices of the above mentioned association will be held at Edmonton on March 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1908. The premiums of the association are open to the competition of the world and valuable special prizes are offered in a number of classes, including a \$100 challenge cup by Premier Rutherford for the best pair of Orpingtons, an Association Challenge Cup given by the members to the exhibitor of the highest scoring bird at the show and other special prizes of gold medals, incubators, etc.

As good results cannot be expected from a flock of mixed breeds as from a flock of one breed. Different breeds have different natures and different treatment is required for each. Where, say Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks are housed together, the amount of feed necessary to the best egg production in the former will add too much fat to the latter, so much so that egg laying will cease and they will soon be good for nothing but market. It is the same in the matter of exercise. Where the active Leghorn would work only enough for good results, the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Brahma, etc., would be overworked. Different breeds, too, require different feeds and what one might produce satisfactorily on, would not be adapted to the other. Hence it is plain that any farmer who is trying to manage a flock of mixed breeds with the best results is doomed to failure.

In compiling our report of the Manitoba poultry show we were unable to secure the name of the first prize winner with pullets in the Rhode Island Reds. This information has been supplied us by the winner, Mr. J. J. Buchanan of Oakville, whose pullets scored 94½. The anxiety of winners to have us secure a full report indicates the high regard in which the FARMER'S ADVOCATE reports are held by all exhibitors.

HORTICULTURE

Our Forest Trees.

LARCH.

Larch, or as it is more familiarly known, Tamarack, (*Larix Americana*.) is another tree of importance in the Canadian West. Between the Rocky Mountains and Hudson's Bay the distribution of larch is general excepting for the Southwestern prairie portion of Manitoba and the southern half of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It runs north with the spruce to the limit of tree growth and like the spruce may be roughly divided in its distribution into two bands, the Southernmost, over 300 miles wide and extending as far North as Reindeer Lake and Lake Athabasca, may be said to contain the merchantable timber, while north from a line thus drawn the larch in common with other timber is too small and scattered to be of commercial value.

Those who have come West from Ontario will remember the tamarack as an inhabitant of low wet swamps and cold bottomed river margins. In the West, tamarack occurs most frequently and makes its best growth on well drained upland soil. On low gravelly benches north of Lake Winnipeg it forms open forests and here

reaches its maximum development, a height of 80 to 100 feet and a diameter of 20 to 24 inches. Although its best growth is reached on good soil, larch is the best adopted of Western trees to existence under swamp conditions. It occurs in scattered, straggling stands of stagheaded slowly growing trees on the muskegs which are so common throughout its range. On the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve larch were found growing on the floating moss cover of a muskeg, and some of these trees upon investigation proved to be 150 years old, though only 3 in. in diameter and 30 high. Assuredly it will be a long time before a muskeg can be provided upon which to produce a crop of timber. Larch does not grow in a pure forest over large areas but usually in small groups on hillsides and ridges, frequently mixed with spruce and occasionally with Jack pine. It is very rarely found growing with hardwoods.

One reason why larch is generally confined to small groups is that it is very intolerant and will not grow unless in full sunlight. It cannot stand under other trees and as a result may only succeed in clearings made by lumbering, fire, windfall or some such accidental cause. Starting in this manner the groups are nearly all of an even age, differ very little in size, and because of the keen competition grow very fast. The trees begin to produce seed when less than twenty years old and after this age seed-years are frequent. The cones are small, remain on the tree for a year or two after ripening and are produced in large quantities. The seed which ripens in September is small and provided with wings by means of which it is scattered.

Measurements were made of the rate of growth of trees in good soil in the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve. From these the following table was determined which shows the diameter and height which larch ordinarily reaches at different ages.

Dia.			Dia.		
Age	Breast	Height	Age	Breast	Height
Years	Inches	Feet	Years	Inches	Feet
10	.1	10	70	7.8	65
20	1.7	24	80	8.5	68
30	3.4	37	90	9.2	70
40	4.9	50	100	10.0	72
50	6.1	58	110	10.8	74
60	7.0	63	120	11.5	75
			130	12.3	76

Trees growing on especially good, well drained soil will do better than this and plantations will unquestionably show better results. It will be noticed that larch begins to fall off in height growth at the 60th year, but that the diameter steadily increases until the 130th, consequently poles and piles would be best produced in 60 or 80 years while ties and lumber, the quantity of which depends more on the diameter of the tree, would be produced in largest quantities at an age of 120 to 130 years.

Ties are an important product of larch, especially in the West where tie timber is scarce. As a result of an investigation in Minnesota, where large number of trees of different diameters were scaled, the number of trees and amount of lumber in each recorded, the following table was constructed which shows the number of ties or the amount of lumber which may be obtained from average trees of each diameter.

Diameter	Ties	Feet
Breast high		
Inches	7"x7"-8'long	Board measure
9	.02	40
10	.13	57
11	.80	75
12	1.17	92
13	2.53	110
14	3.10	127
15	3.56	147
16	3.97	170
17	4.34	202
18	4.68	244

Where the number of ties is given as a fraction, as for instance in the first line which shows a tree with a diameter breast high of 9 inches to produce .02 ties, the meaning is not that each tree would produce two one hundredths of a tie but that in a group of 100 trees this size only two would be large enough for ties.

The wood of larch is hard, heavy, coarse-grained and quite durable. It is adapted for use in stable floors, sills, posts, railroad ties, telephone poles, bridges and general out door construction. There is no wood native to the West which can take its place for these purposes. A tamarack tie will last eight years where a spruce will only last five, and will not cut under

the rail as will spruce. Moreover the tamarack may be grown in less time. Its durability, strength, fairly rapid growth, ability to reproduce itself naturally and freedom from natural enemies mark tamarack as one of the most valuable forest trees of the future in the West. Where it is already present on the reserves it will reproduce itself after cutting if too large areas are not cut at one time. It may further be extended by planting on those areas to which it is adapted but which are destitute of seed trees.

As yet, larch has been free of natural enemies in the West. The only damage done has been from fire by which it is readily killed. Isolated trees are seen to be stripped of their bark by beetles, but it is singularly free from the sawfly which has destroyed all the larch of the North Eastern United States, Ontario and Quebec.

At the Indian Head Nursery, larch has been successfully grown and has made such splendid progress in experimental plantations as to show that though it is not very valuable as a shelter belt it will be one of the best trees for general planting when the farmer's wood-lot assumes more importance than at present.

Planting the Strawberry.

Nurserymen are often blamed for sending out strawberries that do not come up to the expectations of the buyers. In many cases the poor results are directly traceable to the manner in which the plants were handled by the purchasers, or to the very unprepared condition of the ground in which they were placed. The land for strawberries must be land that has been growing some thrifty crop and that has received proper manuring and attention. Virgin soil is not suitable for the development of a crop that must feed as grossly as does the strawberry. Land well worked and well manured and of proper mechanical structure will give good results when the plants are properly handled and taken care of. It is our experience that the nurseryman is seldom to blame, but the buyer, often. This is especially the case when the buyers are people setting out a strawberry bed for the first time.

There are cases, of course, in which plants are required to be sent such distances that they become dried out in transit or may be delayed en route until they are very unlikely to grow unless the buyer uses special care in transplanting them. If the plants reach their destination dry and apparently lifeless a good proportion of them can be saved if some care is exercised in handling them. Such plants should be immediately placed in water and given a good soaking. Plant them after the sun has gone down, watering each one well as it is placed in the soil. If the sun next day threatens to be hot, or in fact if it shines at all, cover the plants up. If the patch is only a small one, a few boards may be laid along the rows, for a larger patch straw or something of that nature could be used. Water the plants and remove the covering each night for several days, always carefully shading the bed during the day and it is surprising how many of the apparently dead plants are brought back to life and developed into profitable producers. The strawberry plant is a hard one to kill and if the buyer uses any judgment at all in preparing the soil and some care in looking after the planting, losses may be reduced to a minimum. It is more often the buyer than the nurseryman who is at fault when strawberries turn out a failure.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Alberta will have a surplus of revenue over expenditure, in the year just closed, of \$69,650.

James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, is in Canada conferring with the Dominion and Ontario authorities on questions in which the United States Government is interested.

In some sections of Ontario and Quebec, the present is the severest winter experienced in a good many years. Roads are blocked, trains stalled in all directions and business generally at a stand still.

The President of the Bell Telephone Company at the annual meeting of the company, the other day, announced that the company is prepared to sell plants and equipment in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, providing an agreement could be reached with the Governments of those Provinces.

The work of purchasing seed grain for Government distribution is proceeding apace in Winnipeg. C. C. Castle is directly in charge of buying operations. The wheat as received is first passed upon by the regular grading inspectors and a rough classification made, that which seems fit for seed being held, the rest going forward to Fort William. The cars held are passed upon by Dominion seed representatives of the three Provinces, those suitable for seed are turned over to a cleaning elevator, cleaned and shipped out for distribution. A very low percentage of present deliveries in wheat, oats or barley are fit for seeding purposes.

Toronto city authorities are about at their wits' end to provide food and shelter for the unemployed within the city. Great numbers of English immigrants, arriving in Ontario last summer, worked on farms till fall and then being out of employment gathered in the cities, Toronto seemingly getting a larger share than any of the others. The civic committee having in charge the matter of looking after unemployed are considering the providing of soup kitchens to cope with the problem of supplying food.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The revenue to the State in divorce cases last year netted North Dakota something over half a million dollars.

All last week huge racing motor cars have been battling with snow banks and struggling in the face of all manner of difficulties through Michigan and Indiana, in the great automobile road race from New York to Paris. Chicago is the objective point at present, but county roads are in an almost impassable condition, and at last reports none of the big racers were in.

William Randolph Hearst, the well-known owner of several of the yellowest of the American yellow journals, announces that he will place a presidential candidate in the field at the elections in November. As Mr. Hearst has a considerable following in the country, the opinions of his papers being read by at least five million people every day, the entrance of a new party into the presidential battle field may upset the calculations of one or both of the existing party organizations.

A rather drastic measure is being introduced into the British House at this session for the control of the liquor traffic. The measure provides for extensive reductions in the number of licensed saloons in the country. In cities, it is proposed to have one saloon to 750 persons and in the country, one to every 1000 persons. This regulation, if carried into effect, will wipe out 30,000 saloons, one third of the present total, and also involves vast capital and labor interests.

The Macedonian question, which on several former occasions has threatened to embroil Europe in war is again becoming a pertinent problem for the powers. The British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons the other day, made some pointed remarks on Great Britain's position in the matter which have been received in rather bad grace in Berlin and Constantinople. The situation as it rests at present is that Europe headed by Great Britain is demanding reforms in the Government of Macedonia which the Turkish ruler is sagaciously agreeing to adopt, while, at the same time, receiving from Germany support by which she can effectually resist the powers' demands. It is doubtful if any good to Macedonia will result from the present renewal of the powers' interests in its affairs.

Moose Mountain Seed Fair.

The second annual Seed Fair under the auspices of the Moose Mountain Agricultural Society, held at Carlyle on February 18, was a success in every respect, the district represented extending from Dalesboro' on the south to High View on the north and from Manor on the east to Percy on the west.

In quality of exhibits, it exceeded last year and in number of entries more than doubled last year. This was somewhat of a surprise to the judges, A. E. Wilson, of Indian Head and A. J. Quigley, of Sintaluta, who previous to their visit were under the impression that this district had been so hard hit by frost that there would be a falling off in quality and in number of entries.

There were in all forty-five entries—twenty-two of which were wheat, representing 13,500 bushels of seed for sale; fourteen entries of oats, representing 6,075 bushels of seed; four entries of barley, representing 1,250 bushels of seed; five entries of potatoes.

The wheat was particularly free from foul seeds, none being rejected for this cause. The weights were also good, some testing 63½ pounds. The oats also tested high, some 43½ pounds.

The High View district showed up particularly well in the prize list, J. A. Dorrance receiving first for Huron wheat, first for barley and second for oats, and Thomas Kerr second for Red Fife wheat of 1906 and

also for 1907, first for oats of 1906 and third for potatoes.

W. H. Bryce, of Percy, the well-known horseman, also showed he could raise A. 1 grain as well as A. 1 stock. He secured first for Red Fife wheat of 1907, and a second for wheat of 1906, but the latter was withdrawn as he had not the required number of bushels for sale.

The following is the prize list:—

Wheat—Red Fife (1906) 1st, J. L. Flynn, 92 points; 2nd, Thomas Kerr, 88 points; 3rd, H. Kippan, 85 points. Red Fife (1909) 1st, W. H. Bryce, 88½ points; 2nd, Thomas Kerr, 88 points; 3rd, H. Kippan 87 points. Any other variety—1st, J. A. Dorrance, (Huron) 87 points; 2nd, John Hewitt (Preston) 83 points; 3rd, William Brayfort, (Preston) 78½ points.

Oats—1907, 1st, D. Kingsbury 86 points; 2nd, J. A. Dorrance, 82½ points; 3rd, J. L. Flynn, 78 points; points. 1906—1st, Thomas Kerr,

Barley.—1st, J. A. Dorance, 92 points; 2nd, A. McDonald, 92 points; 3rd, H. Kippan, 85 points.

Potatoes.—1st, W. J. Moore, 2nd, H. Kippan, 3rd, Thomas Kerr.

At the close of the judging, H. Kippan, president of the Moose Mountain Agricultural Society, took the chair and called on Mr. A. E. Wilson, who gave a talk on the subject of "good seed," advising strongly the sowing of nothing but clean seed. Where wild oats had not yet got a strong hold, he advised hard pulling. A number of questions were asked him regarding the burning of stubble, plowing down of frozen crop, manuring, etc.

A. J. Quigley followed in an able address, first dealing with the exhibits submitted which he classed as on the whole, excellent, but that some samples should have been more thoroughly cleaned. Less clean seed would be required, and what was cleaned out could be fed. Smut, he claimed, was more prevalent than usual last year. This could be controlled by bluestoning or using formaline. He believed it was not so much a matter of how much of these were used as the thoroughness in treatment. For the less vigorous seed he would use formaline. Regarding germination tests, oats particularly should be tested, as this was the only sure method of judging their germinating qualities. Farmers could do their own testing. In fact, this was better than Government tests which were conducted under the most favorable conditions, whereas the seed sown by the farmer often met with unfavorable conditions such as frost. He therefore advised the exposing of seed, after it had sprouted, to frost, then taking inside and again testing. In this way the percentage of healthy plants would be determined. Owing to the possibility of much of the seed being frosted, he would not sow deep the coming spring—only deep enough for moisture.

As to variety, every man was the best judge himself. Where Red Fife was successful he would not change, but in the northern part of the Province he would sow earlier varieties. He believed it was but a matter of a few years before millers would discriminate against the early varieties, though as yet the amount grown had been so small that it had been lost in the other varieties. Color of variety did not matter now as bleaching was done by the millers. He believed we talked too much wheat. Last year had proved that there was more money in oats and barley. There was a good market for oats in the Old Country. Barley was being grown in Manitoba for the purpose of getting rid of wild oats, but this was not successful owing to the difference in time of germination. To pay it should be grown as a commercial article.

He next touched on the spread of weed seeds by threshing machines, stook wagons, and through feeding of oats containing wild ones. He advised the utmost precaution in the above even at the risk of being considered a "crank."

He advocated the giving of more attention to cattle, hogs and poultry. His closing advice was "Don't get wheat crazy." The time would come when we would have to devote our attention to mixed farming, as had been proved by the experiences of the farmers of the Ohio Valley, Minnesota, etc.

A number of questions were asked Mr. Quigley regarding the growing of brome grass, the comparative qualities of Red Fife and Preston wheat and the judging of fields of standing grain.

THOMAS JARROTT.

Horse Prizes at Brandon.

The Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association has decided to offer the sum of \$100.00 for Special Prizes at the Manitoba Winter Fair to be held in Brandon, March 10th to 13th, to be applied as follows:

49. Clydesdales	Champion Stallion any age	\$50.00	
50. Shires	Champion Stallion any age	\$25.00	
51. Percherons	or Belgians	Champion Stallion any age	\$25.00

Entries will be received up to March 9th, by Dr. A. W. Bell, Secretary Live Stock Association of Manitoba, 1001 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg. After that date entries may be handed to him personally on the first day of the Fair, March 10th up to 10 o'clock, a.m.

No entry fee will be charged.

With above exceptions, Prize List Rules will apply to exhibits competing for these Special Prizes.

C. FRASER.

Telephones in Rural Districts.

Farmers are every day realizing the value of a telephone service in rural districts and reports are constantly coming in from different sections of the country advising that private telephone systems are everywhere being installed.

No class of people are more willing or ready to adopt time saving devices than farmers if it can actually be proved that the devices do save time. It is a pretty generally recognized fact that there's no greater time saver in rural districts than a good reliable telephone. A telephone is just as much needed in the country by the farmer as it is in the city by the busy man of affairs.

Space here is too limited to enumerate the many uses to which the telephone can be put. It is useful for getting into immediate communication with your nearest neighbors or those living five or ten miles distant, also for speaking with villages, towns and cities several hundred miles away, for summoning a doctor in case of sickness, for calling aid in the event of fire or burglaries, for learning the news of the community and many other uses. Wherever reliable telephones have been installed in rural communities, they have paid for their cost, in many cases, in less than a month and they have been found so useful that farmers would not part with them at any price if they could not be duplicated.

A telephone for a rural community must be absolutely reliable; it must convey the sound of the human voice in a clear distinct manner; it must be made of the best material; it must be so constructed that it will stand for years without the service being affected in any way. There are many apparently good telephones which look all right when they are first installed but which, after four or five months' use, become absolutely useless. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that every possible care be taken in the selection of a telephone service for a rural district. Upon the proper selection of the telephone depends its usefulness and reliability. See then that the telephone installed in your community is the best on the market. Even if it costs a trifle more than a cheaper make, the satisfaction that you will experience will more than compensate for the difference in cost.

Foot and Mouth Disease in Scotland.

A serious outbreak of the dreaded foot and mouth disease has recently occurred in a large dairy herd near Edinburgh, and out of a total of 110 head in the herd, 80 have been destroyed. Later, another herd has become infected and has been destroyed. Exactly how the disease originated is unknown, no outbreak having occurred in Scotland for years, and stock men are at a loss to account for its appearance. Some incline to the opinion that the virus was introduced on hay from the Netherlands. The probability is that it came in on hides, feet, horns, wool, or some other thing of that nature, freely imported and distributed all over the country. The pure bred stock industry is already beginning to suffer. The Argentine during the past week closed its ports to British cattle. Prompt measures are however being taken by the Board of Agriculture authorities to stamp out the plague which must be stayed at any price.



The Late Justice Killam.

Chairman Railway Commission.

Canada has suffered a distinct national loss in the untimely taking off, by pneumonia, of Hon. A. C. Killam, chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission. Judge Killam was a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1849, received his education at Toronto University, and began the practice of law in Winnipeg in 1879. In 1883 he was elected to the legislature by the constituency of South Winnipeg and sat for two sessions. In 1885, by the death of Mr. Justice Smith, a vacancy was created in the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench which Mr. Killam was chosen to fill. Four years later Chief Justice Taylor retired from the bench and Justice Killam became Chief Justice in Manitoba. After four years more he was appointed a Justice of the supreme court of Canada, the first Western judge to receive the distinction. In 1905, following the resignation of Hon. A. G. Blair, Chief Justice Killam was appointed chairman of the Railway Commission, a position only surpassed in importance and responsibility to the public by the premiership itself.

From the time of his appointment to the commission until a few days before his death, on the 1st inst., Justice Killam has been a slave to the people and has organized the commission into the most effective body of the kind in the world.

So important has the Railway Commission become, under his direction, so necessary is it to the administering of our railway laws, and so great has the confidence of the people grown in the commission that the Government is at present preparing to double its personnel.

Judge Killam's death has laid upon the Government an exceedingly difficult task but the success of a temper of mind such as his, both judicial and legal, has been so great that the qualities his successor must possess are indicated.

Decisions in the Grain Exchange Case.

Judgment, by the Court of Appeal in Manitoba, has finally been rendered in connection with the famous Grain Exchange case. The three judges of the court handed down written judgments supporting Judge Phippen's decision, finding the accused members of the exchange "not guilty" of "conspiring, combining, agreeing or arranging to unduly prevent or lessen competition in thepurchase or sale of any commodity.

The question for the court to decide was not whether or not the defendants illegally combined but whether or not their combination "unduly" restrained trade. The question is now settled that, according to our criminal code, such combinations, as that which the Grain Exchange members admit exists, are not unlawful. It may be that it will be decided that under the present law, parties to a combination are protected in the practice of an injustice, in which case our law will have to be amended. Before clamoring for laws to absolutely abolish combinations, however, we should determine whether or not the economics of combinations are not more desirable than the expenses of competition and direct our efforts at reform accordingly.

* * *

As farmers do not be ashamed of your calling but be careful that your calling never has reason to be ashamed of you. It is not the calling, be it high or low, that counts. In any case, what better position could you hope for than that of an independent freeholder; with your own broad acres furnishing the means of subsistence? What occupation is better? Where is the man who is your peer in point of standing and advantages? What man is more independent in thought and action? Not one, from the Premier of Canada down. On the young men more especially do I desire to impress this thought: There is no avenue of usefulness open to you that is more worthy of the highest ambition, provided you live up to your opportunities, than you will find on a homestead. But live up to those opportunities. Have a high ideal of what is required of you not only as a farmer, but as a citizen.

The men who expect to lead in their communities must be readers, they must be thinkers; in other words they must be students. The men who have the training thus obtained, whether it be through a university or as a result of individual effort, are going to rule this country.

PROF. GEO. E. DAY.



DOUKHOBOR CATTLE AND VILLAGE.

Photo by Canadian Northern Railway Photographer

Saskatchewan Crops.

The final report of the grain crops of Saskatchewan for the past year has been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The weather of 1907 is treated in the report at considerable length; tables of temperature and precipitation for the Province in each month of each of the last ten years are given. The weather, which to the western farmer is always an interesting subject, takes a secondary position, however, when figures of actual crop yields are presented. The compilation of threshers' returns indicates that the grain production of the Province last year was 53,767,251 bushels, which consists of wheat, 27,691,601 bushels; oats, 23,324,903 bushels; barley, 1,350,265 bushels; flax, 1,364,716 bushels; speltz, 35,766 bushels. Compared with the production in 1906, the crop of last season shows a net decrease of 9,284,959 bushels, the difference being almost entirely in the case of wheat, although the quantity of oats threshed was not quite as great as in the previous year; all the other grains show an increase, which, in the case of flax is 654,027 bushels, an increase over the figures of 1906 almost equal to the whole flax crop of that year.

The area in crop last year was 2,918,951 acres, an increase of 418,154 acres over the crop area of 1906. This does not take into consideration the area of unthreshed grains, which the Department has been at considerable pains to ascertain, amounting to an additional 139,966 acres; the total crop area of last season, therefore, was 3,058,917 acres. Each crop shows an increase in acreage over that of the previous year, the figures being as follows: wheat, 1,971,099 acres; oats, 744,187 acres; barley, 77,120 acres; flax, 125,029 acres; speltz 1,516 acres.

The average yields per acre, while not as large as the luxuriant vegetation in many districts gave promise of, may, nevertheless, be taken as being fairly satisfactory when all the remarkable features of the season are considered. The average yield per acre of wheat was 14.04 bushels, which, while less than in recent years, is quite equal to the average of the United States in the last six years, and much better than Russia in the same period. The average yield of the other grains is: oats, 31.34 bushels; barley, 17.5 bushels; flax, 10.91 bushels; speltz, 23.59 bushels. The records of crops for the years 1905 and 1906 are tabulated, as well as the totals for the Province since 1898 and afford a comparison of the reduction by districts as well as for the Province.

An interesting reference is made to the quality of the wheat crop, and the tabulated statement that accompanies shows that the crop of 27,691,601 bushels would probably grade as follows: Numbers 1, 2, and 3, Northern, 9,206,332 bushels; Numbers 4 and 5, 7,513,263 bushels; Number 6 and feed, 10,972,006 bushels.

In addition to a detailed description of the districts into which the Province has been divided for statistical purposes, an index map is included in the report; a statement shows also, in tabulated form, some important facts regarding the area, acreage under cultivation, area in crop in 1907, number of farms for which reports of threshing have been received, the average size of each farm, the elevator capacity and the number of threshing machines in each district.

The bulletin contains a reference to the marketing and prices of grain, and gives the daily Winnipeg cash prices since September 1st for wheat in store at Fort William or Port Arthur. Copies may be had upon application to the Department.

Manitoba's Crop.

A bulletin report from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the Province of Manitoba gives the yields of different crops, in the Province, for 1907 as follows:

Wheat	39,688,266 bu.
Oats	42,140,744 "
Barley	16,752,724 "
Flax	371,347 "
Rye	83,681 "
Peas	27,521 "
Potatoes	5,092,161 "
Roots	2,514,291 "
Dairy butter	3,239,006 lbs.
Creamery "	1,577,238 "
Cheese	168,997 "
Total value of dairy products	\$1,217,582.

Additional Prizes for Regina.

The executive of the Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show have decided upon the allotment of the \$150 asked by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association for fat classes.

The allotment is as follows. \$50 in the purebred Shorthorn classes:

Section 1.—Steer or Heifer calved in 1905. First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$12.50; fourth, \$5.

Section 2.—Steer or Heifer calved in 1906. First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$12.50; fourth, \$5.

Section 3.—Steer or Heifer calved in 1907. First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$12.50; fourth, \$5.

Section 4.—Female calved previous to 1905. First, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$7.50.

Best Grade Steer or Heifer, sired by purebred Shorthorn (calved in 1906 or 1907), \$25.

Best Grade Steer or Heifer, sired by purebred

Shorthorn (calved previous to 1906), \$25.

Purebred Shorthorn Steer or Female, \$25.

Grade Steer from purebred Shorthorn, \$25.

This donation of \$150 raises the amount of prizes for the winter fair to considerably over \$5,000. The entries for the fat stock show are announced to close on February 20th, but this additional class will be extended until March 15th.

In addition to the large amount offered in prizes for the Provincial Horse Show to be held at Regina on March 19th, there has been added, owing to the generosity of the King's Hotel, a one hundred dollar cup for class 9a, "Best three Clydesdales, male or female, any age, get of one sire." Besides this beautiful cup, the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland is offering two gold medals, one for the best Stallion, any age, and the other for the best female, any age. In addition to this, Messrs. Mutch Bros., of Lumsden, are offering a gold medal for the best stallion, any age, bred in Canada, while W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, is giving a gold medal for the best female, any age, bred in Canada.

The entries for class 9a will be received up to March 15th.

MARKETS

Light receipts in wheat all through the West and Northwest, in both Canada and the United States, is one of the outstanding features of the trade for the week just closed. In this weakening of deliveries, bulls are finding lots of incentive for heavy buying of May and July options. On the whole, however, the advance in prices over quotations of last week is not more than four cents in the better grades, ranging down to one or less in feeds and off-grades. There is little change in the world's situation, nor is any likely to come for several weeks. Europe is getting a sufficient supply for the present from South America and for the immediate future it does not appear that any serious change can occur in the trade situation of the world's first cereal. Oats, barley and flax are featureless.

During the past week the legislature enacted into law the Government's amendments to the Grain Exchange charter and members of the Exchange have subsequently, in interviews with the press and otherwise, reiterated the determination of that body to remove their headquarters from this city to Port Arthur. There is little danger of any such action being taken. In fact there is nothing in the amendments to the charter that will in any way hamper the operations of the Exchange as a trading body. The furore among the members, the threats of the Exchange to cease trading in grain entirely, and the space given over in the public press to prove that the enacting of the Grain Growers' demands into law would be disastrous to the grain interests of the country, are largely for the purpose of appeasing themselves and paving the Exchange's way to the acceptance of a measure which it has most strenuously opposed but must finally amend itself to. It is interesting to note that the Court of Appeal in the celebrated Grain Exchange case have sustained the findings of Judge Phippin and found in favor of the Exchange.

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES.

One hard	111
One northern	110½
Two northern	107½
Three northern	101½
No. 4	94
No. 5	81½
No. 6	70½
Feed 1	51
Feed 2	45
Oats—	
No. 2 white	49
No. 3 white	45
Rejected	39
Barley—	
Rejected	45
Flax	104½

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	May	July
Wheat	109½	111½
Oats—		
No. 2 white	54½	
No. 3 white	52½	
Rejected	41½	
Flax	109½	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran, per ton	\$19 00
Shorts	20 00
Barley and oats	25 00
Barley	23 00
Oats	27 00

HAY AND STRAW.

First class timothy on the track is quoted at from \$10 to \$12, per ton, with prairie hay selling for around \$7 or \$8. Straw in carlots is worth \$4 per ton. The market is firm and business rather light.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

There is little change to quote in prices for any grades in butter, cheese or eggs. There is a fair demand for dairy products but no prospect for any marked change in values. Prices are:

CREAMERY BUTTER—

Fancy, fresh made bricks	30	
Boxes, 56 lbs.	27	@ 28
Boxes, 28 to 14 lbs.	27	

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra fancy prints	24	@ 25
Dairy in tubs	23	@ 24

CHEESE—

Man. cheese at Winnipeg	13	
Eastern cheese	13½	@ 14

EGGS—

Manitoba, fresh gathered f. o. b.		
Winnipeg	21	@ 22
Eastern	20	@ 21

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes in carlots 50 to 55 cents per bushel. In smaller lots, five cents more. Turnips, per bushel in carlots, 50 cents. Beets, \$2.50 per hundred, carrots, \$2.00, onions, \$2.00.

POULTRY.

Turkeys per pound	17 to 17½
Chickens—Roasters	15 to 16c
—Broilers	11
Geese per pound	12
Ducks per pound	14

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG.

Choice steers, \$3.60 to \$3.75; steers of lighter weights, \$3.30 to \$3.50; heifers over 1000 pounds, \$3.10 to \$3.25; cows, \$2.65 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.25, to \$2.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Hogs, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$4.60 to \$4.80; butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$4.85; milch cows, \$25.00 to \$50.00; export cows, \$3.00 to \$3.85; bulls, \$3.00; calves, \$6.00 per cwt. Hogs, select bacon, \$5.15; lower grades, \$4.50 to \$4.90. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; grain fed lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.75.

CHICAGO.

Native beef cattle, \$4.10 to \$6.20; fat cows, \$2.00 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.20 to \$5.00; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.80; calves, \$2.50 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.60; milkers and springers, \$15 to \$47.50. Hogs, mixed packing, medium and butchers, \$4.40 to \$6.70; heavy packing and selected shipping, \$4.25 to \$4.60; light packing, \$4.20 to \$4.50. Sheep, native ewes, \$3.00 to \$5.50; fat wethers, \$4.80 to \$5.60; fed ewes, \$3.00 to \$4.65; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.75; westerns, \$6.25 to \$6.80.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Philip Henry Jenkins of Toronto is dead after an illness of a few days. Mr. Jenkins was one of Canada's authorities on antiquities and works of art. He had made a life study of antique furniture, silver, china and curios in art, and he came of a family that for generations had engaged in the same line of work.

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Miss Barry, editor and proprietor of *Le Journal de Francoise*, and President of the Canadian Women's Press Club, addressed the Montreal Women's Canadian Club on M. Gaspé, and his works. She touched on his long life of charity, and quoted from his "Les Anciens Canadiens" and "Representatives of the ancient nobility of France."

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There are but few Canadian plays, more's the pity, but there is soon to be at least one notable exception. A play is shortly to be written by a Canadian, produced by a leading Canadian actress, staged by a Canadian and played in Canada. The dramatist is Robert W. Service, a clerk in the Bank of Commerce at White Horse in the Yukon, who wrote a powerful and virile book of verses entitled, "Songs of a Sourdough." The actress will be Roselle Knott, well-known to Winnipeg theatregoers, and the producer, Ernest Shipman, Miss Knott's husband. Mr. Service has already received a commission to write the play question.

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The old chained-Bible table previously in the Church of St. Mary Bourne, near Andover, has been restored to the church by the authorities of the local museum. Fifty years ago, when the church was re-pewed, the table was about to be cut up for firewood, when the new vicar redeemed it for a few shillings.

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It is proposed to hold a pageant in Dorchester in 1909. The idea is to illustrate the chief events in the history of the town, which dates back to Celtic times. The pageant will be held in the famous Roman amphitheatre on the outskirts of the borough, one of the most remarkable remains of the Roman occupation in England.

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It seems to have escaped the eyes of critics until now, that, with one exception, Scott's heroines are motherless; and a writer in *The Spectator* has called attention to this curious fact. Flora McIvor and Rose Bradwardine, the two heroines of "Waverley," are both motherless. The two heroines of "Guy Mannering," Lucy Bartram and Julia Mannering, are also motherless. Di Vernon in "Rob Roy," Edith Bellenden in "Old Mortality," Jeanie Deans in "The Heart of Midlothian," Rebecca and Rowena in "Ivanhoe," Amy Robsart in "Kenilworth," Minna and Brenda Troil in "The Pirate," Margaret Ramsay in "The Fortunes of Nigel," Isabelle in "Quentin Durward," Alice Lee in "Woodstock," Catherine Glover in "The Fair Maid of Perth," and so on through the whole gallery, are motherless. The only exception is Lucy Ashton in "The Bride of Lammermoor." This is a point worth noting.

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George Meredith, the novelist, is eighty years old, and thinks himself he has lived too long. His friends and admirers on both sides of the Atlantic are, however, of a different opinion. To a representative of the *New York Times*, who interviewed him at his home at Flint Cottage, Boxhill, Surrey, the novelist said: "It is a misfortune to live to be eighty. A man's life ought to finish when he is sixty-five. He must stop working then, or else do work that is inferior. People

will praise it then, and write articles about it, but posterity will know better and see its weakness. You can't fool posterity." Not wishing to attempt to fool posterity, Mr. Meredith has written but little during the past ten years. Reading is now his principal occupation and amusement. "He reads everything," says one of his intimate friends. "Two newspapers a day and masses of books. There is no question of the day or new book you can mention that he does not know all about it." Old as he is, he even insists on getting up for a half-past seven breakfast that he may have plenty of time to read his papers. He has a great liking for French memoirs and biography. Anything about Napoleon delights him.

The *Times* correspondent describes him as three men in one. On the outside a fine old gentleman with a few physical infirmities—a slight deafness, an inability to walk without assistance. Inside this a brilliant man of forty, with a keen, alert brain, boundless energy and a tremendous intellect. And, finally, within all, a small boy, a mischievous youngster, who delights in playing tricks on his pet dog and teasing his nurse." No sooner have we commenced to feel sympathy for the old man because of his infirmities than the forty-year-old Meredith startles us with some brilliant and youthful bit of criticism or flash of humor. And then suddenly, the ten-year-old boy appears and holds a mock quarrel with his nurse over a ginger snap. Ten years, forty years and the octogenarian each takes his turn with amazing rapidity and inconsequence.—*The Globe*.

MEDIAEVALISM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Taking a man captive and holding him for months for ransom does not seem to fit in to any twentieth century setting. It belongs to the glorious days when Knights rescued distressed damsels and won glory in tournaments, when a gentleman exerted himself only to fight and a lady never exerted herself at all. But though the knightly deeds of "derring do" are things of the past, there are places in the world to-day where the capture and ransom performance still survives. One of these places is the Kingdom of Morocco in North Africa, and the victim, strange to say, is a canny Scot with no doubt a well-founded contempt for the days of chivalry and adventure.

Kaid Sir Harry McLean is a native of Scotland who by a series of circumstances became an adviser of the Sultan of Morocco, commander of his body guard, and a very influential man generally. In Morocco there lived a strong ambitious turbulent man named Raisuli, once governor of Tangier but now a bandit in the mountain districts of the country because he refused to submit to the authority of the Sultan and live peaceably. Naturally he lost his position and his house was razed to the ground. After his withdrawal to the mountains, Raisuli amused himself in plundering travellers and kidnapping any particularly valuable ones whose friends would be apt to provide a ransom. As the nationality of these unwilling guests was a matter of indifference to the bandit, the Moroccan Government found itself in hot water with the United States and Great Britain. The Sultan and his Scotch adviser considered the matter and concluded that it was better to have Raisuli within seeing distance, and Sir Harry MacLean was despatched with valuable gifts to win the bandit back to a less disturbing way of life.

Raisuli met the ambassador with a military escort, gathered in the gifts and then held the bearer of them captive. The only conditions upon which he would release the Kaid were that

his house at Zinat should be rebuilt, he should receive an indemnity of \$200,000, and should go back to his office as governor. This seemed too much to the indifferent Sultan, as his councillor's life appeared to be in no immediate danger and MacLean remained in durance vile for several months in one of the wildest mountain districts. Then the British Government took a hand in the release. Threats and pleadings had no effect; gold was the only substitute for the Kaid's company that the wily bandit would consider, and finally he succumbed to the offer of a hundred thousand dollars to be paid by the British when MacLean was released. He provided the free man with an escort to Tangiers and he arrived in that city on February 7th 1908, after an imprisonment dating from July of last year.

FURNISHING THE NEW HOUSE.

"And he had a house already furnished for her to step into" is often the closing comment of kindly neighbors when the young bachelor brings home his bride. It is meant for high commendation and the action is in many respects a praiseworthy one. But it seems to me to lack wisdom. The taste of the average young man is usually limited to knowing when a room is suitably furnished, and he has no idea how to reach that happy result. So that when unaided he starts to prepare the home for his bride, he buys a few things that do not match his house or one another and then keeps on buying in the fond hope that sometime he will have evolved an harmonious combination out of what is as yet chaos. The help of mother or sister is often as unsatisfactory, for the tastes of the home relatives may be directly opposed to that of the new relation, and what is agreeable to them may be an abomination to her. And surely if ever she has the right to say exactly how things shall be, it is when she comes into her new home.

The two should go at the house-furnishing together, talking it over, and planning for each article. What does it matter if, for a while, the parlor is an empty room, the sitting-room has no rug, and the diningroom has nothing but table and chairs. It is much more fun planning and saving for a buffet or a rug or a bookcase than it would be to go and buy all three pieces on the same day, and then have to re-arrange the room to fit the new arrivals. There is the added advantage in adding to the furnishings a piece at a time, and that is being able to buy better things. Better by far to wait for a year or even two and then buy a good rug of Persian, Wilton or Oriental, which will wear for years and years, than to pay less money for a cheap affair which will have to be replaced in a short time. Cheap things—elaborate imitations of what is good—in furniture are always dear. Uncarved simplicity in good material may cost more dollars but pays in the end for its endurance, and the ease with which it is cared for. If there is only twenty-five dollars for pictures spend it on a good engraving, a pair of dainty water colors, or a small work in oil, and you will have a thousand times more satisfaction than if you put gaudy frames on cheap prints. A comfortable couch is better than a plush upholstered parlor suite; sectional book-cases are more to be desired than an elaborate combination book-case and writing-desk; plain lines in tables, chairs and sideboards are to be preferred to machine-made carvings which catch and hold the dust. Short curtains of scrim or cretonne, or even cheesecloth, are more suitable and sanitary for bedrooms, dining and sitting rooms than full length imitation lace. In everything connected with the house there should be mirrored the sincerity of the occupants. Avoid imitations. Sacrifice quantity to quality. Be content to wait for a good article rather than take a poor one now because it is cheap, unless it is a matter of absolute necessity. Prefer granite kitchen utensils to doyleys and centrepieces, good drainage to gilding and carving, and a comfortable mattress to gay cushions and fragile bric-a-brac.

CARMICHAEL: by Anison North

A picture of farm home life in Canada faithfully reproduced by a writer who knows it. The disputed "line fence" has been the cause of many a bitter feud, and the settlement of this particular feud makes a most interesting story. Copyrighted. All rights reserved, including that of translation into foreign languages.

"Yes, I did," she said, "'n' neither o' ye ever guessed, neither; but a pile o' good it did anybody! Adam 'n' me might ha' saved ourselves the trouble!"

And so evident was her dudgeon at the thought of the failure of her plan that I burst out laughing. Mrs. Might as a matchmaker was truly Mrs. Might in a new guise.

"All the same," she went on, "if ye ever git a chance o' Dick Carmichael, Peg Mallory, 'n' don't take him, I say ye don't know how to put yer best foot foremost."

"Well, well, Dick isn't here, so how can I smile on him?" I laughed. "No," she grumbled, "though what he wants rampin' around them lumber woods at the land's end fer, 's more than I kin make out."

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When the time came for setting out from the Clearing for the school-house, the night was crisp and beautiful, with the moon shining, and a thin mistiness of the evening congealing into rime on every twig; and as we jingled along in our little jumper sleigh, with old Chris holding the reins and singing snatches of hymns in the old, low drone, but more uncertain of the tune than ever, we could hear bells in all directions and see the sleighs turning down here and there, toward the Back Line.

When we arrived the little school-house was already packed almost to its fullest capacity; but some of the "Christians" made way for us up near the front, and they themselves found seats on the platform, where the preacher, a serious-faced man with a deep, thrilling voice, was giving out the number of a hymn.

I do not know what there was about that meeting which affected us all, especially me, who had been so often careless, and "mindful about many things." But I know that when I looked upon these "Christians," humble people, for whom the foolish things of the world seemed to have few attractions, and saw them singing with rapt and devout faces, I felt as though I had gone back over the centuries, and had come face to face with the little band who had been destined to become fishers of men. I did not wonder at the silence and reverence of the place, for here noise or foolish gaping would have seemed sacrilege; and when the "preacher" began—his low, earnest voice, telling just the old story but with new power, all shorn of cant and the stale and meaningless expressions which so often are but as the tinkling of cymbals, and make but as little impression on the heart—I wanted to cry, and dared not look up lest the big tears should roll down my cheeks. When the sermon was over there was just a little time given in which others might speak, and I listened intently, and felt that these simple people had indeed found something of which I knew, oh, so little.

Then, when several had spoken, and some belonging to our church at the Centre and not to the "Christians," Jim Jamieson got slowly up.

I remember yet the quick revulsion of feeling that took place in me. I had nothing against Jim Jamieson, nor had anyone, so far as I knew; but we were all used to his long "testimonies," and his yet longer prayers, interspersed with sighs and groans, and uttered in a voice as different from Jim Jamieson's ordinary voice as might be. It was almost as though the spell of the meeting was broken, and I turned away, prepared to think of something else. Yet, in a moment I found myself listening breathlessly.

"I hev' been a wicked man," he was saying in a voice from which the old-time Pharisaism had all gone. "We hev' been told to make confession with our tongues—'n' I'm here to-night to confess. I've been a wicked man!"—with a broken sob—"I've defrauded them that trusted me; 'n'

done sich wickedness as, God knows, I'm bein' punished fer this day! If ever a man was in hell it's me to-night, here now!"—his voice ascending to a shriek—"N' hev' been ever since these meetin's started! I can't undo the past, but I can, at least, restore fourfold, 'n' that I'm doin' 'n' will do until the last has been paid, so help me Heaven!"

Amid the silence of the grave, in which people scarcely could find breath for astonishment and tension of feeling, he sat slowly down again, and let his head droop upon his hands, over which his thin, reddish hair fell, in lean locks, as though it, too, would cover his shame and his misery.

Then, before the reaction could come, and these people could relax from their statuesque silence, I saw old Chris, at the end of our seat, hitch and hitch, with one hand upon his walking-stick, as though he were about to get up.

The minister's hand fell upon his open book, and he opened his lips to speak; but the old man, who never had spoken in public before in all his life, intercepted him. With a final effort he stood upright, placing both wrinkled hands upon the desk behind him, and leaning his weight upon them, while the light from the lamp above shone on his bald head with its few gray locks trailing over his coat collar, and upon his dear, rugged old face, throwing out all its shadows, and revealing in it a strength and fire that I had never seen there before.

Turning full upon Jim Jamieson, who had not yet raised his stricken head, he spoke.

"Jim Jamieson, it's not fer me, weak old sinner as I am, to condemn any man, er to judge. But if it's as ye say, 'n' ye've defrauded them that trusted ye, air ye sure ye kin pay it all back just in money."

"Dash it, man,"—then suddenly straightening up and sending his hearty old voice cleaving through the little school-house to its farthest corners, while his brown fist waved in the air—"don't ye know there's some things in this world kin never be paid back jist in money? . . . Mebbe there's them that's bein' blamed fer yer fault. . . . I'm not sayin' there is, mind, but jist mebbe there is. . . . 'N' if there is, Jim Jamieson, if there's anyone bein' blamed this day fer anything *you've* done, ye've a right to make that clear, if ye hope fer forgiveness fer yerself! . . . Mark my word Jim Jamieson, there's no freedom fer *you*'s long's anyone's bein' put under a burden that should lie on *your* shoulders 'n' on *your* shoulders alone—'n' ye know it!"

Chris stopped speaking, but he did not sit down. Instead he stood, bending slightly forward and glaring at the creature who sat cowering lower and lower under the lash of his tongue, and the lance of an upbraiding conscience.

"Speak, man!" continued Chris in an instant. "If ye've been no man, but jist a craven coward, speak up this night 'n' play the man fer onst!"

But still Jim Jamieson did not move, except that his head sank lower and lower.

"Dash it, man!" roared Chris, "Why don't ye speak? Its time fer any man that's made the profession ye've made to quit bein' the coward . . . Jim Jamieson"—slowly and impressively—"As ye hope fer mercy on *your own soul*, speak!"

Then slowly the bowed head was raised, and a pallid face appeared; surely not Jim Jamieson of the bland, self-satisfied countenance, this haggard creature, with the wild frightened eyes? Surely this was not Jim Jamieson—this decrepit man, aged by a score of years in a moment, who rose, clinging to the back of the seat before to steady him?

When he began to speak it was with lips white as those of death, and we strained our ears to hear.

"Years ago," he faltered, as though plunging to the heart of the matter at once else it might escape him, "I stole timber from Robert Mallory, when the by-road ran fer the winter past the back o' Henry Carmichael's lot, 'n' I could take it out without anyone bein' the wiser. I knowed the blame 'ud be put on Carmichael—'n' I took it out in the dead o' night,—Heaven ha' mercy on me!"—His voice broke in a sob, and for an instant it seemed that he would fall. Then he looked up again, with a fierce determination, and continued without break or quaver, his voice rising higher and higher, as though forced by some inward power to proclaim the depths of his wickedness to the world.—"'N' I stole grain from Robert Mallory's granary, 'n' from John Billings's, 'n' from Henry Carmichael's, 'n' from Adam Might's! A little here 'n' a little there, 'n' none o' ye ever knew! I've done it year in 'n' year out. It seemed as though there was a devil in me makin' me want to take things! . . . But I'm—I'm trying to make up fer it! I've tried to make up to Robert Mallory first," his voice sinking again until it was almost an inaudible whisper, while he clung to the desk as though the effort had been too much for him, and he must fall. "'N' I'll do me best by John Billings, 'n' Henry Carmichael, 'n' Adam Might, four times over—four times over."

His lowest whisper could be heard throughout the room, so great was the tension of the silence, but when he began again it was in a voice, high, thin, and strained.

"I tell ye, there's no worse hell than I've been in this month back! I never seemed to see my sin right afore! But I've got to get out of it! I've got to get out of it! I've been a thief, 'n' coward, 'n' sneak, 'n'—yes, ye're right, Chris Bernard, I've let the blame o' takin' that timber lie on Henry Carmichael all these years! Robert Mallory blamed him, 'n' his fam'ly blamed him, that I know! 'N' I laughed in my sleeve over it! . . . But I tell all this night before the whole o' ye here, 'n' I only wish Henry Carmichael was here too to hear it! . . . Now, then, do what ye will to me."

He staggered back into his seat, but there was a light as of triumph on his seamed and haggard countenance, and he folded his arms across his breast as one who can do no more.

When he had finished a perceptible movement ran among the people, but only Chris spoke.

"Ye've been the man this night, Jim Jamieson," he said, "Heaven grant ye may be kept there!"

Then he sat down, and the minister began to sing in a low voice some song about pardon, and triumph over sin. One by one the "Christians" joined him, and as they sang softly a great sob was mingled with their melody. It was Jim Jamieson. He was sobbing like a little child.

Glancing at Chris, I saw that the big tears were rolling down his cheeks, and presently he got up and hobbled over beside Jim Jamieson, to whom he began talking, with his old head bent low beside that penitent, sin-stricken one. All through the audience women were weeping, and men were still looking puzzled and astonished. As for me, I felt that my heart would burst, and sobbed aloud. Amanda Might, too, was wiping away the tears surreptitiously, but my little mother, who wept often on such slight pretext, was looking straight before her, and I doubt if she realized now that she was in the little school-house.

As we went forth into the keen, crisp air, the bells jingled, and the moon shone, and the diamond rime glittered on every tree, and my heart sang. For were my thoughts not now of Carmichael, and unhidden? Henry Carmichael had been cleared of taking the timber. Might he not, in

spite of all, be clear of the rest?

All the way home but little was said.

Amanda Might spoke once. "I'll never say a word against meetin's again!" she said, and the way in which she closed her lips indicated another opinion cut, dried, and safely harvested.

My mother spoke not at all, and Chris just sang and sang in his low croon, while I looked into the white depths of the wood where the moon was making fantastic shadows on the snow, and the dark tree trunks seemed to be whirling off in a mad dance, and thought how very fair this world is after all.

We drove Amanda Might to the Carmichael's gate. There was a light in the window upstairs, and as we stopped a black shadow passed across it. It was Carmichael, probably, and I wondered what he would say when he heard Amanda Might's story. Then I wondered where Dick was, and what he was doing to-night, away up in the lumber woods of the North. Sleeping, probably, by this time in one of the big bunks, with the light from the fire-place flickering across his tired face. Poor Dick!

When we were again home, and I was passing Chris to go into the house, he said:

"Well, lassie, 'n' what did you think o' the meetin'?"

"Oh Chris," I said, "I am so—so glad I went."

He was rubbing his chin and looking at me in the old ruminating way.

"Aye," he continued, presently, while I waited, "it's been fer us all to see this night what the power o' the Lord kin do; though I'm thinkin' it's alwus abroad, 'n' it's only because we're wilfully blind that we don't see it sooner. The little ripplin' brook, 'n' the growin' grass, 'n' the seasons comin' 'n' goin', 'n' friends carin' fer us, ought to be enough. But sometimes it isn't; an' then there comes a great happiness fer one; 'n' a great sorrow fer another—like Carmichael there! 'n' sich things as meetin's fer others, like Jim Jamieson, in some way or another, ye see, the Lord speaks to us all. . . . Well, lassie, I'm glad it all came out so fair to-night. Will ye believe now what I alwus said o' Henry Carmichael?"

And I just turned and hugged the dear old soul until I must have hurt him. But he only gave me a sly poke.

"Hi! Hi!" he said, with his jolly humour back again, "Keep that fer Dick! Dash it if I don't wish I was Dick!" And now, what made him say that?

When I went to my room that night I did a very foolish thing. I went to the mirror, and, taking up the lamp, held it long before my face, scanning every line and curve of it. It was not a beautiful face, possibly a very plain one, yet there was some strength and expression in it. "You, who never had a lover in your life, and, with your face, never likely to!" Gay Torrance had said, and the words still rankled. Yet, was it true that my face could come between me and a possible happiness?

I took down my hair from the little tight knots in which, for convenience and speed in doing up, I usually wore it. It was long, glossy, and luxuriant, and when given its way fell into broad black waves. I puffed it out from my face, twisted it, turned it, then, finally, parted it fairly in the middle, and let it fall loosely as it would to the back of my neck, where I coiled it and fastened it with a silver pin. Even I could see the improvement. The simplicity of arrangement brought out my profile, which was not bad.

Last of all I took down a pretty, pink jacket which Miss Tring had given me, and which, waiting for an opportune occasion, I had never worn. Slipping it on, again I studied the effect, as carefully as did ever demoiselle about to step before the footlights. Again there was an improvement, and there was impressed upon me an inkling of what well-chosen dress may do. . . . No, I was not hideous, let Gay think what she might.

(To be concluded)

"BE STRONG AND OF A GOOD
COURAGE"

"I do not pray for peace,
Nor ask that on my path
The sounds of war shall shrill no more,
The way be clear of wrath.
But this I beg thee, Lord:
Steel thou my will with might,
And in the ring of battling
Grant me the strength to fight."

"I do not pray for arms,
Nor shield to cover me;
What though I stand with empty
hand,
So be it valiantly?
Spare me the coward's fear,
Questioning wrong or right;
Lord, among these mine enemies
Grant me the strength to fight."

Three times in one chapter does Moses give this charge to Joshua and all Israel: "Be strong and of a good courage," and we all have good reason to take that charge to heart. Life is not an easy thing, and we are all cowards sometimes. I wonder if there is any special meaning in the expression "good" courage. Certainly there is a kind of brute courage possessed by a very low type of man, and there is also a courage which might well be called "good," often startlingly displayed by very timid women: a courage which can endure pain with a smile, or face awful peril without a thought of personal danger.

A man who possessed plenty of rough, brute courage once said to a young officer who was in the thick of his first battle, "Why, you are afraid!" The shells and bullets were falling like hail as the young fellow answered, "That's true, and if you were only half as much afraid as I am you would run away." He was brave enough to own that he was afraid—and it must have taken some pluck to do that—and he was also brave enough to stick to his post in spite of fear. "Good" courage is surely not the kind of daring that takes pleasure in foolhardy exhibitions of bravado, risking one's life without sufficient reason; but rather the quiet, steady sticking to one's duty all the year round. It may be monotonous sometimes, and again it may be almost too exciting and grand to be pleasant, but the people we have good reason to admire for dauntless courage are not trying to establish a reputation for heroism, but simply doing what they consider their duty. After that terrible disaster in a coal mine, which killed so many bread-winners a short time ago, some men worked for two days and nights without rest. They forgot their own weariness, thinking only of their suffering, sorrowing fellows. Such a demand to be strong and of good courage nearly always

The Quiet Hour

comes suddenly, and until a man is tried he never can be sure whether he can stand the test. Perhaps such an opportunity may never come to you, and yet everybody is called to "be strong and of good courage," to-day, and every day. When volunteers were wanted for South Africa, they eagerly responded to the call to the post of danger. Were all those would-be heroes really filled with "good" courage?

"Any common man may face a cannon, but how many men dare face the sneers and calumny of their brethren?" so says a modern writer, and he adds: "Those of us who consort much with people in humble life often see bold men submitted to trials that test their essential courage to the last degree. Does anyone ever give a thought to the sufferings of a workman in a rough shop when he leaves off drinking and takes to religion? Life is often made bitter for him, and it is the more bitter in that he is almost always accused of hypocrisy. Daily he is told that the feelings and beliefs which are the breath of life to him are shams and worse; he may even be obliged to brook violence, which his principles will not suffer him to return. It is cruel work, and yet how many fine fellows go through the ordeal proudly and gravely! These obscure and modest folk are the true heroes." The world may heap honors on the soldiers who have killed or wounded their fellow men; but if we look with God's eyes, perhaps we may give higher praise to the men and women who stay at home and go cheerily on with "the trivial round, the common task"—plowing, sowing and threshing, cooking, washing and sewing, year after year. Some people may admire the dashing courage of a general who forces his way to victory, utterly careless of the lives sacrificed that he may win success—"an excellent general at ten thousand men a day"—but I think General Gordon showed far greater courage in his open, unabashed loyalty to his God. It is said that in the journey through the Soudan a handkerchief was spread before his tent for half an hour every morning. This was a warning to the whole camp that he was having his daily meeting with his Captain, and must not be interrupted. No man, white or colored, heathen or atheist, dared to enter the tent while that token lay outside. A frank and fearless loyalty to Christ, like this, is sure to win the respect of all; for God

always makes good His own words: "Them that honor Me I will honor, and they that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed." Then there is another kind of courage deserving the name of "good"—the patient, cheerful endurance of long-continued pain. The "noble army of martyrs" still praises God in the furnace of affliction.

"For earth hath martyrs now, a saintly throng,
Each day unnoticed do we pass them by;
'Mid busy crowds they calmly move along,
Bearing a hidden cross, how patiently!
Not theirs the sudden anguish, swift and keen,
Their hearts are worn and wasted with small cares,
With daily griefs and thrusts from foes unseen,
Troubles and trials that take them unawares;
Theirs is a lingering, silent martyrdom,
They weep through weary years, and long for rest to come.
They weep, but murmur not; it is God's will,
And they have learned to bind their own to His,
Simply enduring, knowing that each ill
Is but the herald of some future bliss;
Striving and suffering, yet so silently
They know it least who seem to know them best,
Faithful and true through long adversity,
They work and wait until God gives them rest;
These surely share with those of by-gone days,
The palm-branch and the crown, and swell their song of praise."

Dr. Arnold says that his sister, who was the victim of hopeless disease, "suffered a daily martyrdom for twenty years during which she adhered to her early-formed resolution of never talking of herself; thoughtful about the very pins and ribbons of my wife's dress, or about the making of a doll's cap for a child; but of herself, save only as regarded her ripening in all goodness, wholly thoughtless, enjoying with the keenest relish everything lovely, graceful, beautiful, high-minded, whether in God's work or man's."

"It is easy to be good
When life's skies are clear and calm,
When the voice for gladness drifts
Unaware into a psalm;
When, full fed, we sit content
In our garden fair and sweet,
When temptations pass us by,
And our lives grow full, complete."

"When the harp of life is set
To rare strains of melody,
Pleasant now, and full of hope
For the time that is to be;
When our lessons are each day
Easy to be understood,
When life's skies are calm and clear,
Then 'tis easy to be good."

"But the real test is when
Close we hear the battle blare,
When we wrestle face to face
With our foemen, want and care;
When our happy gardens lie
Waste beneath the spoiler's tread,
When our toil has seemed for naught,
And our fairest hopes are dead."

"When we feel within us rise
Passions that we thought were slain,
When we find the stalwart tares
Growing in our fields of grain;
Then, if patiently we toil,
If temptations be withstood,
If we stand and overcome,
Then may we be counted good."
HOPE.

INTERFUSED.

We cannot lie every morning and repent the lie at night;
We cannot blacken our souls all day and each day wash them white;
Though the pardoning blood availeth to cleanse the mortal stain,
For the sin that goes on sinning that blood was shed in vain.
We must buy and sell in the market; we must earn our daily bread;
But just in the doing these usual acts may the soul be helped and fed.
It is not in keeping the day's work and the day's prayer separate so,
But by mixing the prayer with the labor that the soul is taught to grow.
For if sweeping a room by God's law is a service He deigns to bless,
And mending a kettle worthily is working for him no less
Than steering steady the ship of State or wielding the sword in war,
Or lifting the soul of man by songs to the heights where the angels are—
Then none may deem it wasted time who stands in an humble spot
And digs and waters a little space which the hurrying world feeds not:
For the Lord of the harvest equally sends His blessed sun and rain
On the large work and the little work, and none of it is in vain.
—SUSAN COOLIDGE.

FOR THE LONELY.

By Anna Bensal.

Lord! Lord! I plead for all, who—like to me—
Are kneeling, lonely, far from Church or priest;
We have no altar, save Thy love Divine,
Nor have we share in that all-wondrous feast.
Yet, leave us not bereft, dear Lord, I pray;
Within the corners where Thy love is known
Raise Thou an altar that our souls may see;
So shall we feel that we are not alone.
No, not alone, dear Lord, if Thou art there!
If Thou wilt be both Sacrifice and Priest!
And Thou, Thyself, the absolution give!
Oh, wondrous mercy! and, oh, wondrous feast!
We raise to Thee the lonely, broken prayer;
We feast on Thee in spirit, hearing naught
Of music trembling through the dim-aisled Church;
But Thou art with us as Thy Truth hath taught.
Strengthened and glad, O Lord, we lean on Thee,
Thankful for this sweet crumb our souls have known;
But, still, we long to greet Thee in Thy Church,
And kneel with others at Thine Altar Throne.



Photo by Canadian Northern Railway Staff Photographer.

A NEW ONTARIO SCENE

Ingle Nook

THE NEWEST IDEAS IN CARPETS.

Dear Dame Durden:—The Ingle Nook is one of the best places I know for unburdening oneself of ideas. And the beauty of it is that after unloading what you brought in you can pick up a whole cargo of fresh plans to carry back home.

I have just come back from a trip in the East and I thought you might be interested to hear about some new things in house decorations. I have always had a love for new ideas—especially inexpensive ones.

As I wanted to buy two rugs, and had the time, I visited the biggest carpet stores and gained a lot of actual information and many theories as to what colors to use in furnishing and decorating. One should always look first at the windows and the outlook

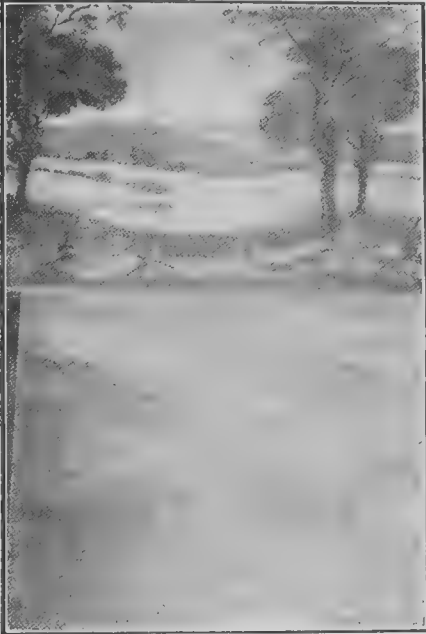
there was a terrible example of this. The sitting room faced the north, and the small window got its light from between two brick walls. The sun never entered that window, and what light the north sky let in was blue and little enough. The room was papered in a handsome dark green paper with immense scrolls of silver all over it. That sounds lovely, but the result gave you the blues immediately. The nicest furniture looked old and dismal, and the pictures as if they were running a race with the scrolls on the paper to see which could get the most notice. I will never again want a paper with a large design as long as I have even one picture to hang on the wall. It has the same gruesome effect as blue and white organdy over a bright large checked gingham. There's nothing like a plain or a very simple paper to bring out the coloring or other virtues of your pictures.

I remember when a very young girl I did so want a rose ingrain paper in my bed-room which faced the north. Alas, I couldn't afford it! Did I give it up? No, indeed. I went around asking to see cheap papers. Each one they showed me I turned over and viewed from the back, and, do you know, for 5 cents a roll I got my paper? Its face was the ugliest I ever saw, but oh, its blessed back was the pure pale rose I wanted, and the pattern didn't show through. So I put its face to the wall, had the rose side out and gave my bedroom the simplicity and beauty I wanted.

But I am afraid you think I have got a long way from my new ideas, so I will hasten on.

They showed me all sorts of rugs, of every make, oriental, axminsters, Wiltons and tapestry. The general idea gained from them all is that small designs and soft colorings are most suitable because most pleasing to the eye, and that conventional and oriental ones were not as often duplicated. I nearly bought a Smyrna rug in navy blue and tan. The centre was navy blue with a conventional solid design in tan, and the border was the reverse. The combination was so soft in tone, and I could just imagine how it would look on a polished floor, in a light oak room, with the windows hung with navy blue denim at the sides and cream curtains of scrim or fine cheesecloth stencilled in navy blue to match the rug. But this rug was too small for our sitting room and I passed it by.

There was another carpet that captured my fancy entirely. It was too expensive for me, but I want to tell you of it because some of the other Chatterers might like it too. It was a Wilton and sold by the yard. Its foundation was the softest blue grey shade, and it had a conventionalized crocus six inches high in cream every foot or so. The combination was so simple yet so exquisite. But it was the border that contained real beauty; it simply gloried in immense crocuses that seemed to spring from the centre of the carpet. The salesman explained that this would look beautiful in a sunny living room, with portieres in blue grey velvet or velours, and walls of deep cream; the windows to be hung in the two shades. Pieces of quaint delft blue china would complete the effect. The beauty of the room would be increased by keeping everything to these two shades, unless one added variety by a



FOR A DINING-ROOM WITH PLAIN PAPER OR BURLAP IN A BUFF ROSE OR GREEN BELOW.

of a room before deciding what color to use in the furnishing. You know, of course, there is yellow in sunlight and blue in shadows. One must carry this idea in one's head, and mix colors as the artists do. All the colors of the rainbow in a prism vibrating make one glorious white to the eye; so it is in a room, combinations lighten or darken each other and change the whole aspect with the introduction of each additional hue.

In, trying combinations with yellow or sunlight, more yellow will make the room too light. Pink, rose, light red, orange, also intensify the light as they add more yellow to it, but green, blue and violet are its opposites and tone down the brightness. Green is the foundation of "happy" color for the eyes in strong sunlight. See how nature is all green, and how restful to the eyes! Blue, too, is restful in the sunlight. Look at our summer skies! The shades of mauve and violet have the same effect. All these colors they call sun colors.

But there is nothing more depressing than these same beautiful colors of mauve and green and blue in a north or a dark room. You see they are dead and cold without the yellow of the sunlight. Where I was staying



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Farm House Plans



If you intend building why not have a house which has beauty as well as convenience? This is the only proper way to do and will save you money with half the trouble you would otherwise have if you did not employ an architect. Consult the best architect when building. See article "Building the Country Home," page 335 of this issue.

HUGH G. HOLMAN

ARCHITECT

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Winnipeg, Man.

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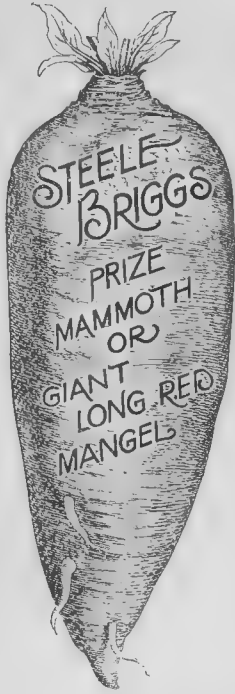
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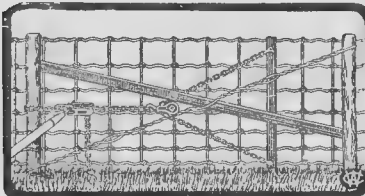
CONSIDER THIS.—Out of twelve tests (each test embracing about eight different varieties) of Sugar Beets at Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, covering six years, Steele, Briggs' "Royal Giant" won first place seven times and second place or close up in the other tests. There must be something in it—these are fair tests—they are not our tests. They talk, though—for our seeds. Just a sample of all our Seeds and the care taken to bring them up to the highest Standard.

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HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



touch of carmine—not crimson or scarlet—in pillows.

The prettiest Wilton rug I saw was in moss green. The centre design was very small and far apart, and the border was in a Greek Key design in a darker green. In small rooms they are putting plain Wilton carpet to the wall without a border.

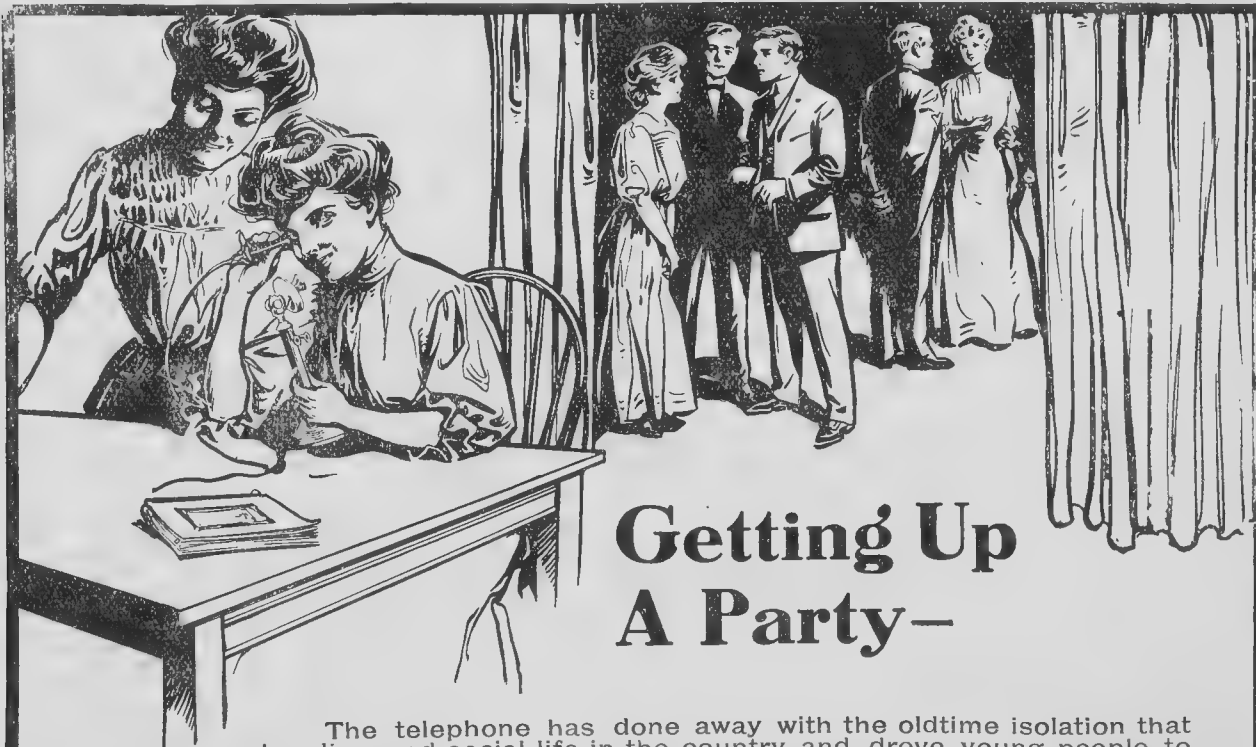


A STENCILLED BORDER IN PURPLE, RED AND GREEN ON A PLAIN PAPER WHICH MATCHES THE CARPET.

The prettiest Brussels carpet was one whose design was copied from an expensive oriental one. I wish I could describe it but it was too intricate. In it the colorings were exquisite, and so suitable for a room without much sun. The two dominating colors were buff and crushed strawberry, while green leaves and a touch of orange were in it too, but not in strong degree.



PALE PINK ROSES AND SOFT GREEN LEAVES ON A BUFF, GRAY OR BLUE BACK-GROUND. SUITABLE FOR A DRAWING ROOM.



Getting Up A Party—

The telephone has done away with the oldtime isolation that handicapped social life in the country and drove young people to the cities. In fact the telephone has completely turned the tables, and to-day the city dweller envies his country brother the good social times that are now to be had on the farm. Perhaps you think you do not need the best instrument for a light chat with friend or neighbor, but remember that same telephone will also be called upon in your more important business when the reply of "I can't hear half you say" might be a serious matter. THEREFORE BUY AND USE ONLY,

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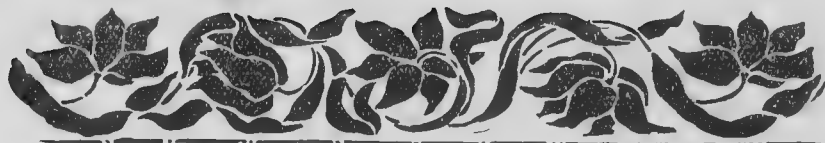
In a dining room this would look lovely with the walls done in a strawberry pattern to the plate rail and above that plain and a shade paler, the curtains in berry colored madras with cream net next the glass.

Forgive my long letter, but I enjoyed so much seeing these lovely things that I couldn't resist telling you of them.

"BROWNIE."

(This whole Ingle Nook rises in a body to welcome you, and to give thanks that you did not buy the first carpet you looked at, for we should otherwise have missed your helpful letter. D. D.)

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



A STENCIL PATTERN FOR A WALL BORDER.

THE MAKING OF AN ARTISTIC, COSY SEWING ROOM.

I started with log walls. They were lathed and roughly plastered,—a solid surface but too rough to do any decoration on. So I just covered them with tar paper (tacked on) and then covered it in turn with building paper. As I had a number of sketches I decided to leave the walls without a pattern, and just put a frieze round the top. The walls were low so it could not be a very deep one, as any horizontal bands of color or decoration tend to make the walls appear lower. Vertical lines, on the contrary, give the appearance of greater height. The frieze was about ten or twelve inches deep, of a scroll pattern similar to the border on the window curtains; the design was based on the tulip and the colors red and green. The doors were stained green, the moulding round the panels picked out in deep red, the window frames, etc., were also green and waxed.

The ceiling I left untouched—the natural color of the wood of the joists and boards of the floor alone being a warm brownish yellow almost the same as the burlap of the curtains. The floor was stained dark brown with permanganate of potash, then oiled and waxed.

The furniture was very simple, mostly home made; the desk, a decidedly ornamental piece. I will describe it, the china cabinet and the book case in another article, and will now tell how the design given this time can be used for a frieze border, for curtains or table cloth.

First of all notice that it is a repeating pattern; that is, you could keep on using it for any distance without showing a join. You will see the first and last flowers are the same, so that in enlarging the design, be sure to trace these two exactly alike, and in using the stencil be sure and lay the first one exactly over the last one done, so that the next flower will come in its right place. Have the distance from the edge of the material to the straight line of the pattern measured exactly every time you move the stencil, so that it will be straight. If preferred, the line can be

used as a guide only and not put onto the material. In a former article I gave instructions how to prepare the pattern for use, i. e., the oiling and cutting of the paper.

The walls of plain building paper that this was used on made a very good background. I put the design straight onto the wall with diamond dyes, but for the beginner would strongly advise that a strip of paper be cut the desired width, and the pattern applied on the table and then tacked or pasted in position. Working on a vertical surface is very tiring to any one not used to it. Also there is less danger of the color running if done on a table.

The dyes are the cheapest material, but the oils thinned with turpentine are less likely to fade. If you use dyes and the green is too dark or bluish, make some yellow and add to it. Be sure to try the colors before using them. I often spend a good deal of time mixing colors to get the right shades. Avoid crude colors and colors that are very dark and sombre. Remember the long winter evenings, think of how much the colors of the surroundings affect one's spirits.

Don't get too many colors. Keep to the few you decide on and let everything blend with them. Colors can be just as much out of tune and inharmonious as musical discords. This room was a harmony of green, red and brown, with deep cream walls for a background, and people would say "how comfortable," "what a pretty room!" I know it always felt a place to "be at home in." The curtains were stencilled with dyes on natural colored burlap.

A very effective table cloth with stencilled border could be made of denim or art serge. For that I would advise using oils, because if green is chosen, the red dye for the flowers would not take and, if red is chosen, the green for the leaf would be a failure. But the oils could be used thick enough for the color underneath not to show through, or the border could be all of one color, say several shades darker than the cloth or one contrasting color—but don't let it be a discord.

ELEANOR LYS.

Children's Corner

THE WHOOPING COUGH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will join your corner as I am quite lonesome today. My father has taken the Advocate for over a year and I always turn to the Children's Corner to read the letters. I think some of them are very interesting. I belong to the Maple Leaf Club. How many of the girls in your corner correspond with Edith Dunsmore? I do, and am very glad when I hear from her.

I have got the whooping cough and would like some of the girls about my age (10) to write to me. I will answer all letters received.

My teacher's name is Miss D—. I am in the third class and like my studies. My two brothers and one sister and I go to school. We have ridden this winter for we live nearly three miles from school. We are having very mild weather this winter. I had a happy Christmas this year. I got for Christmas a work box, a calendar, three cards, and peanuts, candy, apples and oranges. What did you get?

Alta (b). ELLA PRITCHARD. (10)

(Among other things Santa Claus brought me some new books, a lovely picture, a pair of bedroom slippers and some handkerchiefs. He is a kind old Saint, isn't he? C: D.)

ON A STONEBOAT WITH AN OX

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year and a half and thinks it is a good paper. We have two cows, two oxen and two horses. We live 28 miles from Milestone. We got 380 bushels of oats off our place this year and 138 bushels of flax. We saw two coyotes to-day. There is a little snow on the ground now. We came from Iowa two years ago. I have two brothers and one sister. We have lots of hay and three pigs. We have a cat and a dog and some chickens. When mother wants to go any place brother Tommie and I take her on a stoneboat with an ox.

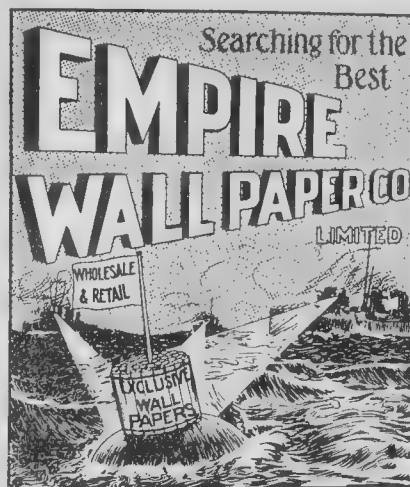
Sask. (b). ERNEST ISAAC. (10)

CAN RIDE ALL BUT TWO BRONCHOES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my first letter was put in print I thought I would write again, hoping to have the same good fortune of seeing this one printed also. We are having a good long vacation for Christmas as our teacher went away and the new one has not come as yet, but we are expecting her every day. Papa is one of the trustees for this school district. It is called the Ramsay school district.

My cousin from the States has gone home.

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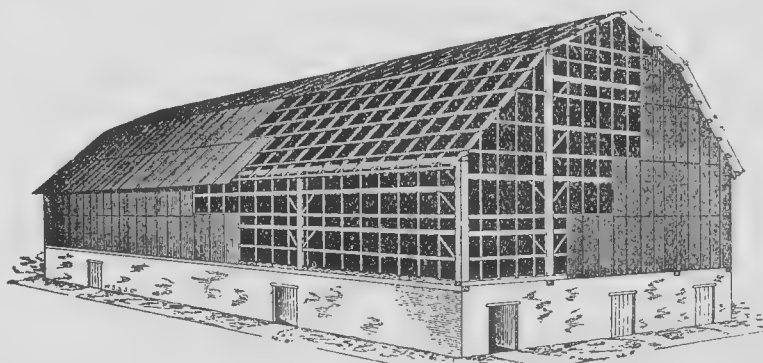
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Your Next order for Route Cards and Business Stationery will be appreciated by us; we want to show you how much better our work is—"a little better than seems necessary."

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

The Home and Pictures

THE possession of a number of perfect reproductions of authentic masterpieces affords a satisfaction of the highest character, for the reason that they exert a constant refining as well as educative influence upon old and young alike, and the greater the familiarity with them the more genuine the esteem in which they are held.

One of the prime essentials of culture is, of course, an intelligent acquaintance with the arts.

The home is the important starting point. But it is better a hundred times to have no art in the home than to have poor and tawdry pretenses at art, for a perverted taste is very much worse than an undeveloped taste. One good thing outweighs in worth a whole room full of showy shams; and there is no denying the fact that the eagerness to possess pictures for the ornamentation of the home has led many persons into the purchase of mere wall pieces, not greatly superior in worth to the paper patterns they hide.

Good Art at Moderate Prices

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MONTREAL



We have twelve little pigs about two months old and six ready to be butchered. I have my pup trained to draw a little hand sleigh, but he is not strong enough to pull me. There is a rink here and I skate very often. There is to be a carnival here to-morrow night. I have a cousin here from Ontario. He worked our farm for us last year. We have moved in from the farm for the winter. I can ride all our horses but two and they are bronchoes and will not let anybody ride them.

My cousin joins in love with me to Cousin Dorothy.

Sask. (b) SAMUEL H. HAIGHT.

TOOK SECOND PRIZE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Seeing all the other letters I thought I would write a few lines. My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time and thinks it is a fine paper. We are driving ourselves to school. I am in the third class and I like going to school very much. I have three sisters, two of them are going to school and the other one is not.

We have six big horses and four colts. Two of the colts are mine. We showed one at the exhibition and it took second prize. The oldest horse we've got is nineteen years old.

We drive him to school and I like him the best of any horse we've got. His name is Perry and my pet colt's name is Dan. He is black.

Sask. (b) DURRELL OLMSTEAD. (9)

DOROTHY EDNA IS THE BABY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like going to school very much. My teacher's name is Miss F—and I am in the second book and my lessons are spelling, arithmetic, reading, geography, history, singing and music. The name of our school is Mary school. We are going to have a new school up here on Monday. I have three brothers and one baby sister. My brothers' names are Ian, Norman and Harold. My sister's name is Dorothy Edna. I have three pets, two dogs and one cat. The dogs' names are Jet and Nero. The cat's name is Hilda. My father went to Hanley this morning.

Sask. (b) AILEEN MACLEOD. (8)

A WISE COLLIE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have so far been a silent reader of the C. C. but now I think I will join your interesting club. I read the letters every week and enjoy them very much.

I live on a farm of a section and three quarters. My home was always in the County of Grey until last March I went down to the County of Haliburton and lived there for about four months and then I came out here, and our farm is about five miles from Pense.

It is too far for me to walk to school here in the winter time, and when I came up here the evenings began to get short, so I did not start at all yet, but I expect to get started just as soon as the winter is over, and I hope that will not be very long now. We have not had much snow yet, scarcely enough to make sleighing, and that will help the breaking up of the winter as there will not be so much water on the roads.

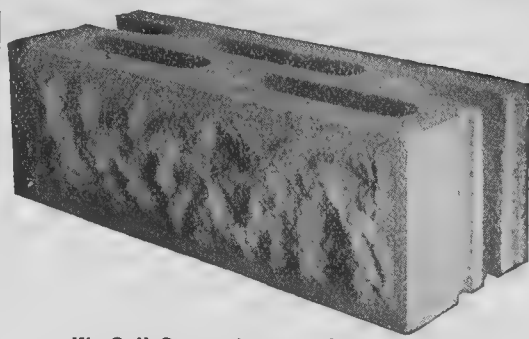
Our dog is very wise. One day one of our horses which is getting old got down and could not get up, and when we saw him Collie was standing beside him with head on one side as though to say "Why can't you get up? I am sure I would help you if I could." Then the old horse got up, and Collie trotted away; then he looked round at the horse and then turned around and trotted off as though to say "Yes, it is all right."

We have had a very fair crop but it was visited by Jack Frost as was everybody's here. We had nineteen thousand bushels of wheat and two thousand bushels of oats.

I am thirteen years old.

Sask. (a.) HELENA HENRY. (13)

(We should be friends, you and I, for my old home is in Grey County, too. C. D.)



We Sell Cement. Send for Catalogue.
LEO KAY & CO., 76 Lombard Street, WINNIPEG
Successors to F. H. PRATT & CO.

MIRACLE Double Hollow Cement Block Machine

The only block protected by Canadian patents. It is the only block which combines a positively frost and damp proof principle with double strength for the wall.

The HELM Cement Brick Press

Capacity 10,000 per day operated by hand. Plain and fancy patterns. Pressure 80,000 lbs.

MIRACLE Tile and Sewer Pipe Molds

6 to 30 ins. capacity 40 to 90 per day

MIRACLE Cube Hand or Power Mixer. Cement Workers' Tools

Agents Wanted.

RAW FURS

We are going to make a specialty this season of Mink, Marten, Muskrat and Lynx, and want to handle them in large quantities, and to do this we expect to pay high prices for them. Give us a trial shipment. Write for our price lists. They are free. We buy all kinds of raw furs and hides and pay highest market price for same. **LA CROSSE WOOL & FUR CO.,** Dept. 6, Exporters of Raw Furs, La Crosse, Wis.

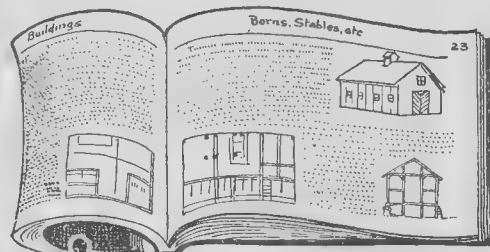
EDDY'S Silent Parlor Matches

"Silent as The Sphinx"

All Good Grocers Sell Eddy's Matches

TEES & PERSSE LIMITED, AGENTS
CALGARY WINNIPEG EDMONTON

Here's help in your Building



FREE TO YOU FOR A 2-CENT
STAMP TO COVER POSTAGE.

Have you seen it—the 48-page book, written by an expert, containing practical up-to-date ideas for building everything, from a hen house to a stable?

Every point from foundation to roof is taken up in this book and thoroughly explained through working plans, sketches and detailed information which cannot be secured from any other source. It is more than interesting—it is *invaluable*.

Write for it—write now—ask for a free copy of "Practical Farm Buildings." Incidentally it gives you information on the ready roofing question which anyone who believes in getting his money's worth will be mighty glad to have. Tell us when you write if you're interested in roofing



A silver plated iron dollar looks as good as another, but it won't pass at the bank. Many poor roofings look good outside, but soon show what they are under actual test. **PAROID READY ROOFING** not only LOOKS good but is good clear through—the finest felt put into a roofing—made in our mills, NOT BOUGHT IN THE MARKET.

But this is one reason only—you will learn the others and a great deal more when you get the book.

DON'T miss the book—send for it—send NOW.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Est. in U.S.A. 1817. (Dept. 5) Hamilton, Ont.



PAGE WHITE FENCES
Get the Best. Styles for Lawns, Farms and Ranches.
Made of high carbon wire, galvanized and then painted white. Tougher and stronger wire than goes into any other fence. Get 1908 prices and illustrated booklet.
THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada.
WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG
218





HOUSE FURNISHINGS

OUR HOME FURNISHING Department is, perhaps, one of the most attractive departments in our whole Store, especially at this season of the year. New **Spring Hangings** and **Floor Coverings** are arriving daily and the assortment is really better than we could have expected.

The **Lace Curtains** and **Madras Hangings** are very dainty and pretty.

The **Carpets** and **Rugs** in Wilton, Axminster, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrains are all works of art, and the large assortment of designs and colors makes it an easy and simple matter for you to make your selection.

Our new **Linoleums**, both inlaid and printed, are here in large quantities, and our stock of **Floor Oilcloth** is larger than ever before.

LACE CURTAINS

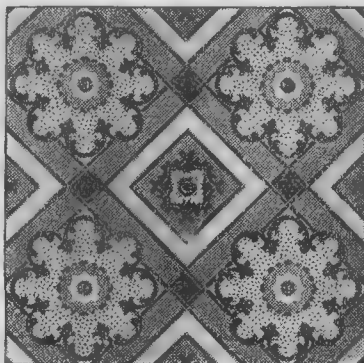
Our assortment of Lace Curtains consists of Cable Nets, Pointe Arabe, Irish Point, Guipure D'Art, and Brussels Net. Price, per pair, \$3.00 to **\$35.00**

CARPETS

In beautiful Floral, Oriental and Conventional Designs, at per yard, 50c. to **\$3.50**

RUGS and SQUARES

Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry and Wool. Prices, \$5.00 to **\$75.00**



LINOLEUMS

Nairn's Inlaid in floral and like effects square yard 75c., 85c., \$1.10, **\$1.25**

PRINTED LINOLEUMS

Suitable for Kitchens or Halls, in bright and pretty effects. Per sq. yd., 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c., **65c.**

PLAIN BROWN LINOLEUMS

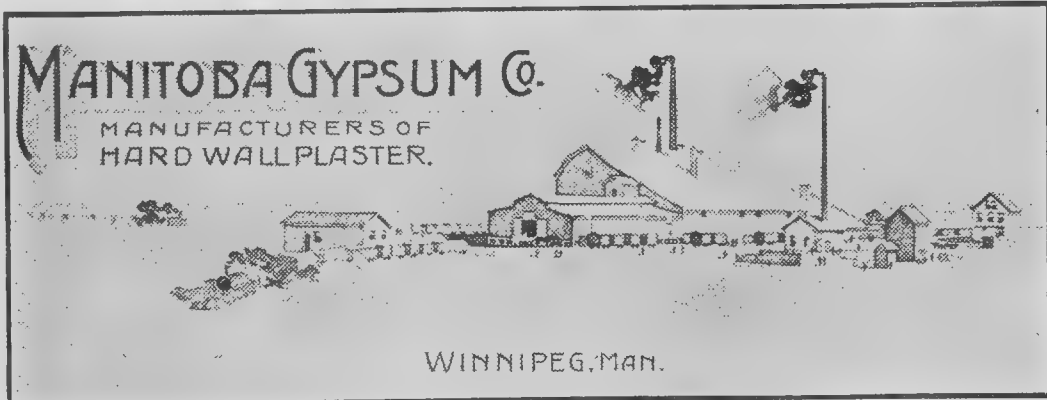
For Offices, Stairs, or Public Buildings. Sq. yard, B quality **75c.**
" A " **90c.**

ROBINSON & Co. Ltd.

Main Street,

Winnipeg

BETWEEN THE LINES



Being the True Story of a Celebrated Picture, and other stuff. Compiled for those who seek the light, but have not yet used our "Empire" Brands of Plaster.

GEORGE ELLIOT, a writer of good dope, tells us in one of her prize stories—"Romola," if our memory is still working—that a certain artist, whose name we are unable to write but whom we will call John Smith-for-short, conceived a masterpiece through long looking on a mouldy wall.

WE have not seen that picture, but we are told that the principal figure in it was the party who paid for that lime job, and, incidentally, got the mould thrown in.

WE should like to tell you a little more about that old wall, but space forbids. We can, however, tell you that, although John Smith-for-short had not the benefit of a Western education, he was a real live man, and knew his book when he attached his shingle to the goods; setting forth that it was the portrait of a "moss-back" who did not know enough to use Hard-Wall on the parlor.

OPPORTUNITY is a knocker—not of the kind that goes round with a grouse. Its knock was of old time heard at Galileo's door; and it gave the old man a chance to tell the unbelievers of his day that the world was round and not square. It knocked again when it gave Gal. some

inside information as to the uses to which he could put a few feet of gas-pipe and two pieces of window-glass,

DID the old man make good use of his invention—the first telescope? Not much! He certainly made connections with Mars, and wrote some about the layout of its daylight apparatus. He also upset the Green-cheese Moon theory. But he failed to deliver the goods to the BUILDERS' SUPPLY men, who were backing the telescope operations for the purpose of finding out—from what was, and is still supposed to be, an up-to-date planet—how to avoid mouldy walls and how to apply Hard-Wall. We did not exist then; but we do now; and we can give you that information.

OPPORTUNITY, in the shape of the "EMPIRE" Brands of HARD WALL and WOOD FIBRE PLASTERS, is now at your door.

DO not be led astray by side issues like Old Galileo—because he could not deliver the goods, he came pretty close to illustrating that old saying "Wood is not the only thing that will burn"—Lime is a side issue.

IF you want that Wall and Ceiling to look WORTH THE OUTLAY, use the "EMPIRE" Brands of HARD WALL and WOOD FIBRE PLASTER.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. Ltd.

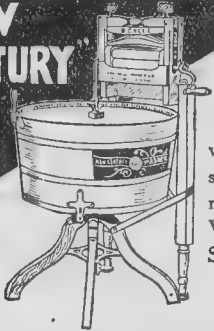
Winnipeg, Man.

Be Cheerful

Worry and gloomy thoughts wear on the nerves and injure the digestion. When you feel blue, try to look on the bright side of things, cultivate health-thoughts and correct the system by taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes 25c.



NEW CENTURY

with strong rigid Wringer Stand

This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above any other. The entire stand is absolutely rigid—always in position—never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub. "New Century" Washing Machine—complete and delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$9.50. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT 34

The "Favorite" is the Churn for a Woman

No more tired arms—no more aching backs.



The "Favorite" can be operated by hand or foot, or both—while you are sitting in a chair. Easier than a sewing machine. Steel roller bearings and other improvements make it the ideal churn for farm and dairy. 8 sizes, to churn from ½ to 30 gallons of cream.

"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

Improved Roller Gear—covered—are only two of its many improvements. Beautifully finished in Oak, Royal Blue or Wine Color, and Silver Aluminum. Write for booklet about these universal favorites, if your dealer does not handle them.



DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont. 5

For local and long distance telephone equipment—use apparatus made by The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co. Ltd. MONTREAL & WINNIPEG Makers of everything pertaining to a telephone

Trade Notes.

EMPIRE WALL-PAPER.

In choosing the hangings for walls is it wise to select good class paper which will make the house look as though its occupants cared for it? Or would you just paste up anything that is called "wall-paper?" The Empire Wall Paper Co. are about the largest concern in the Dominion in their own line and consequently have an immense range of designs in all that pertains to "fixing" the interior of a wall. They have the agents in nearly every town of any size in the West and you need only apply to your local agent for the goods, but see that you get the Empire mark on it. If you can find no agent in your town, write to the Winnipeg office for their Free Samples and you will be well satisfied with your outlay on the postage.

G. W. CRANSTON.

Winnipeg is the principle city in our West and G. W. Cranston's is the principal emporium of art in Winnipeg. The array of beautiful pictures, engravings etc. which Mr. Cranston carries makes the mouth of the art-lover water, whilst the least enthusiastic over the subject must appreciate the fine tone which his collection displays. Good healthy subjects on the walls of the home portrayed in artistic style are amongst the best influences which parents can bring upon their growing family

ROBINSON & CO. LTD.

The firm of Robinson & Co is so well known throughout the West for real sound and reliable values that our readers will be particularly pleased at seeing their advertisement in this issue.

The 1908 furnishing lines at this store are exceptionally attractive without being more than moderate in price, and a young couple just about to start housekeeping might well take a trip to Winnipeg to choose much of their requirements at J. B. Robinsons. Equally should those pay a visit to 398 Main Street Winnipeg who are contemplating the replenishment of their stock of curtains, or linen or replacing old carpet or oilcloth with one of a new and tasteful design.

The general tone of the stock displayed by this old established house is stamped with the air of being thoroughly good—not cheap looking, but good. The increasing volume of their business has led to their being obliged to enlarge their premises and two small adjoining stores will shortly be absorbed.

MAGIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

This is a piece of furniture for either house or barn which many farm establishments lack and which none should be without. There are some of these extinguishers on each floor of the Farmer's Advocate building and we have no hesitation whatever in not only recommending them to our readers, but in asking them for their own protection, to keep at least one in each building. All that needs to be done when using them is to sharply tug the body of the tube downwards thus pulling off the cap and leaving the top open so that you can sprinkle the contents on the blaze. The powder which these tins contains is "death on flames" and is scientifically mixed so that it will do its work effectively without deteriorating on keeping.

MCTAGGART-WRIGHT CO. LTD.

The attention of the farmers of the Northwest is attracted from time to time by the various advertisements of the McTaggart-Wright Co. This institution carries a complete line of all classes of hardware and harness, which goods are sold directly to the consumer.

On another page of this magazine they quote most remarkably low prices on Bluestone and Formaldehyde. They also quote prices delivered on Barb Wire and staples. An illustrated Hardware and Harness catalogue con-

Nelson Fruit Farm

58 Acres, 9 miles from Nelson

On the West Arm of Kootenay Lake; quarter mile Lake Frontage, Steamboat Landing, Railway Siding 250 yards off; frame Stable for team, also loft; small frame House, Chinaman's Shack, Cellar; good Water (25' Water Right), also Spring.

18 acres cleared and planted, about 950 trees; 650 apples (about 200 bearing), 50 pears (bearing), 150 cherries, 50 peaches (bearing), 30 quinces (bearing), 25 English Filberts. Half acre Raspberries (125 crates 1907), 40 crates Blackberries, 1907.

Four more acres slashed and about one stumped.

Price \$10,000, terms. Photos sent on application to

H. E. CROASDAILE & CO.

Box 626, NELSON, B. C.

taining prices of both lines is issued by the McTaggart-Wright Co. and mailed free to any address upon application.

METALLIC ROOFING.

How about your roofs?

A great many farmers had to postpone their roofing last spring because by the time the weather got to be suitable they found their hands full with the usual preparations for a busy season of plowing and planting. If that was your experience, why not take advantage of your slack time now, and lay your plans for getting new roofs on next year? A good idea would be to write to The Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto or Winnipeg, whose advertisement you'll find in this paper, and get some information about their goods.

Write to one of these firms right away and get ready to put your buildings in first class shape early next spring. They'll give you the name of the nearest dealer handling their goods—and also the names of some of your neighbors who have metal roofs now. Then you can find out just how satisfactory they are by inspecting those in your own locality.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD.

One of the most commendable and energetic firms is Winnipeg and in Western Canada in the Manitoba Gypsum Co. Their mill in Winnipeg is the largest plaster mill in Canada and they have a large well developed gypsum deposit on Lake Manitoba. Their Empire Cement Plaster and their Empire Wood Fibre Plaster are now to be found in every town, between Port Arthur and Victoria. No building whether large or small is complete without it. Mention must also be made of the Roberts' Plaster Board which can be nailed on the wall by anyone and simply requires a light-coat plastered on top to make a complete fireproof, plaster wall. Kindly notice their half-page advertisement in this issue.

THE RIGHT THING FOR THE FARM.

Nothing is too good for a good wife, they say, so surely the prosperous readers of this paper are on the lookout for anything that will lessen the drudgery and hard work of their wives. We would advise them to write the Dowsell Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, Canada (if their own hardware dealer in town doesn't handle the machine) and get some information about the New Century Washing Machine. It is claimed that there isn't a greater labor saver made for the home than this machine. It runs so easily that a young girl can do a big washing in one-quarter of the time it takes your wife in the old fashioned way—and she can do it perfectly, too. This make of Washing-machine is one that combines

strength with simplicity—it will stand under all the steady, hard work you can give it and will not cause the aching backs you've heard so much about in the past. Better write to this firm at once to-day.

RECENTLY A RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE was established in the Township of Rochester in Essex Co., Ont. and although the service has been in use a short period, all the subscribers express themselves as highly pleased with the results.

This system follows the road for twenty miles, passing through the Townships of Rochester, Maidstone and Tilbury West. On this line there are seventy-two telephones in operation and already the Town Council have received petitions for thirty more subscribers. The advantage of these telephones is that they are owned and operated by the community and not by corporations whose object is the making of a profit; that every subscriber is directly interested in their operation; that matters requiring attention are important to every subscriber.

So that there would be no chance of cheap inferior telephones being installed, the Council took every precaution to find out what make of telephone would give the best all 'round service, last the longest and be, in every way, the most satisfactory.

In order to decide this question the services of an expert were employed and, after comparing the different telephones, the contract was finally awarded to the Northern Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Montreal. This is the strongest evidence that can be given of the efficiency of these particular telephones over all others.

As many farmers will be interested in knowing the cost of a telephone service of this description, a brief statement covering this will not be out of place in this article. From a very careful detailed account kept during the period of installation, it was found that the cost of the telephone to each subscriber was a trifle under \$40.00. Allowing ten years in which to pay this amount, the interest on the unpaid principal would amount to \$1.20 each year. Then there is the cost of operating the Exchange which, by arrangements made, amount to \$1.00, thus making the total yearly outlay of \$6.20 each for ten years.

THE HERO MANUFACTURING CO. OF WINNIPEG is becoming better and more widely known every day. Why! Because they are making one of the most popular farming mills on the market and in one of the most up-to-date factories in the West. The farmers of the West will also be glad to know that this company is at present making a smut cleaner which is very practical and does the work required in a most satisfactory manner.

EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA

HIGH PRICES will be paid for LYNX, WOLF and FOX.
Ship at Once. Our price list is now ready, write for one.

PIERCE FUR CO. Ltd.

229 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg

Reference—Bank of Nova Scotia

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Ranches, Farms and Irrigated Fruitlands, in Kamloops Dry Belt. Blocks of ten acres up, all clear, ready for cultivation, produces Peaches, Apples, Grapes, Pears, Apples, Melons, Tomatoes, &c.; unlimited market; easy terms. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B. C.

FOR SALE—Twelve hundred bushel of Seed Oats, Banner. Theo. Wilson, Tenby, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—The Imported Shire Stallion Blaisdon William (702) (16529). Blaisdon William is a bay, white blaze, four white legs, sure foal getter and a good stock horse. First prize Toronto 1902. Come and see him before buying elsewhere; also see his stock. Will sell cheap for cash, or to a first-class man on time. For particulars apply to Fred Hukins, Yorkton, Sask. 11-3

YOUNG MARRIED MAN requires situation as farm manager, good experience; Manitoba preferred. Wages \$60.00 per month. Box R., Farmer's Advocate. 4-3

FOR SALE—Large Yorkshire Boar "Vigilant"—22898—farrowed Oct. 1st, 1906. Bred by Experimental Farm, Indian Head. Splendid hog. Price \$21.00, f.o.b. Sintaluta. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 4-3

MAN WANTED by year on farm. Must be good milker, no other need apply. Box 7, Dominion City, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE or Exchange, handsome son of the trotting stallion Bryson Prize Winner. Sold for no fault. Not needed. Will earn double the price first season. Any reasonable offer considered. Box E, Farmer's Advocate. 11-3

YOUNG FARMER desires situation in West. Canadian; Protestant; good character; best references. Jos. Cooney, Laurel, Ontario. 4-3

THE "GIBRALTAR" BLACK CAP.—A most excellent new Canadian Raspberry. Eldorado Blackberry. The prize taker Golden Gate Strawberry, and the Best Standard Varieties. Unique collections and low prices. Send for Catalogue. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont. 4-3

SNAP FOR FARMERS.—200,000 Bricks at \$9.50 thousand, and 300 cords of Green Poplar at \$2.75 on car Somerset. David Gironard, Somerset, Man. 1-4

SCOTSMAN.—Married. Canadian experience, desires situation. Farm manager. April. Stewart, Box 277, Portage la Prairie, Man. 18-3

FARM TO RENT or on shares, of 320 acres; 285 broken, 70 acres summer-fallowed last summer, 25 acres fall plowed; good frame buildings, good water, 20 acres fenced; close to school and post office; close to elevator. Address, G. S., care of FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 4-3

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN wishes situation to lead Clydesdale stallions. Experienced with horses. Apply stating wages, A. Pringle, Elm Creek Man. 25-3

FOR SALE—a car load of heavy farm Horses, broken, gentle; also a few light teams, broken. Address, John Clark, jr., Gleichen, Alta. 11-3

A SNAP at \$10.00 per acre. Prairie land, good black soil, clay subsoil. Said land must sell 3 miles from Cochrane, 20, Calgary, on graded road; N. E.-7-26-3; W.-5. Terms \$1000 cash, balance—payments, or will trade for stock George Sheline, Box 205, Didsbury, Alta. 4-3

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance

ESTRAY.—Chestnut mare, about 1,300 pounds. 5 years old, star on forehead. \$5.00 reward for recovery. Wm. Myles, Elkhorst, Man. 18-3

SORREL MARE, weight 950. Branded on right shoulder, and on left rump and left thigh: strayed from N. E. 4-22-38-26-W. 4th on Red Deer River. Supposed to have gone towards Content along river. Usual reward for information regarding same for recovery. Bagley & Scott, P. O. Box, 222, Lacombe, Alta. 4-3

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

BARRED ROCKS and S. C. White Leghorns—We have a number of cockerels, pullets and hens of both breeds to dispose of at once. The first buyers will get the pick. Don't delay. Write at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Breeder of White Wyandottes. Prize winning birds and utility stock; also eggs.

C. W. ROBBINS, Chilliwick, B.C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.15. 18-3

BARRED and WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels \$1 and \$2 each; Eggs after April 1st, \$1 for 15. Thomas Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask.

FOR SALE Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from 1st prize winning tom weighing 45 lbs., and prize winning hens weighing over 20 lbs. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont. e.o.t. 15-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas: seven prizes in 1907. Eggs \$3.00 and \$2.00 setting. Few cockerels left. Pincher Creek Poultry yards Alta. 25-3.

PURE BRED Buff Orpington cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each. Eggs in season. M. H. Ray, Belleview, C. N. R., Pipestone, C. P. R. 18-3.

Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. T. F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

GEO. SWALES, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled Cattle. Young Stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T. F.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T. F.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Agnes cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

WOODMERE FARM,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES,—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our Motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks. BEN MORE reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O., Vancouver Is., B. C.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunny Side Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock: all ages; write for particulars.

FOSTER & LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

A LOOK THROUGH THEIR new catalog is enough to convince anyone that S. L. Allen & Co., makers of Planet Jr. wheel hoes and cultivators, are the acme of perfection for garden or field work. To those of our readers growing beets in Alberta, or cultivating fruit ranches in British Columbia, or even for the average farmer with his kitchen garden, the new catalog will convey many useful hints. Write for one to the makers, S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE CALF.—"Next to the actual production of butter the first consideration of every cow owner is the raising of the calf. He cannot afford the calf to run with the cow, for he knows butter-fat is to valuable to be used for feeding purposes. The next question is how to secure fresh, warm skim-milk, which contains the necessary ingredients to produce a rapid, healthy growth of the young animal.

"Skim-milk from a De Laval machine will exactly meet his requirements." Thus through every phase of the dairy industry the new 1908 De Laval catalog takes its readers. The information it gives on all subjects is most helpful and adds to the knowledge which every keeper of cows already possesses.

THE PIERCE FUR COMPANY LTD. wish to thank the ADVOCATE readers for their splendid patronage. The furs have just been rolling in to this firm lately but there are a lot to come yet. If you have any furs or hides for shipment read his advertisement in this issue. At present, prices are very high, so those who have furs had better get busy and ship.

GOSSIP

BUILDING A PLANK FRAME BARN.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

During the past season, I introduced this style of frame in this section, but for several years some of our American neighbors have been using this system. They had the frames shipped to them, all complete, ready to raise, by the inventor. For some time I have been advocating the use of the plank in place of the timber frame but not until the past season did I succeed in inducing any of our farmers to make use of the system. And now I will do what I can to show the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE why they should use this style of frame in any structure they may think of building.

During the past summer I built two modern dairy barns, one 36x80 feet, and one 36x84 feet, both basement stables, with 16-foot superstructures and high, gable roofs; but, as I stated before, our American neighbors have used the system for several years, and in no case have any of them given out in any part from heavy snow loads or high winds.

How framed? The main or side posts are composed of two planks 2x8 in., kept two inches apart and bolted in five places, one in each end, and at each point where the side girths are to be spiked on the outside of the frame. At each of these points I place a block eight to ten inches long, between the planks, through which the bolts go. These posts stand with their flat side against the barn.

The purline posts are made of two planks 2x8 inches, and of a length to reach from the side sill to the purline plate, if such planks can be secured; if not, these posts may be made of short sections; but this is not so neat looking or so easily framed. This post rises from the foot of the main post and inclines inward, and rises upward to the plate, and is tied to the main post about two feet from the top by a horizontal tie 2x8 inches, which fits between the planks, and is securely bolted and spiked. Next, a long plank, 2x8 inches, or 2x10 inches, fits between the planks of the main posts, right at the top, and, inclining inward, rises upward between the two planks that compose the purline post, and continues to the center of the tie of the barn. Here a plumb cut is

WHERE AMHERST MAKE EXCELS



7 POINTS

—THE PERFECT NUMBER—

BOY'S SCHOOL BOOT

Sizes 1 to 5, delivered to any post office in Canada for \$2. Write

G. H. ANDERSON & Co.

Box 53, Port Arthur, Ont.

British Columbia Irrigated Fruit Lands with Water Free

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and NO RENT to pay for it. Apply to

W. O. WRIGHT, Managing Director
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co.
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:

B. M. Tomlinson & Co., Edward Building
opp. Eaton's, Winnipeg, Man.

Sunny Southern Alberta

The Best Wheat Growing Territory in Canada

We want agents everywhere to sell land in this district

WEBER BROS., Ott Block
Lethbridge, Alberta

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Beautiful Western Province No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria. For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to **JOHN STEWART** Land Agent

Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia
Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

ROYAL CITY REALTY Co.

New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 625

Farm Lands & City Property

We can suit you in large or small acreage in the rich Fraser River Valley. The best climate; the best soil; a failure in crops unknown. Fruit and chicken ranches a specialty. Write for particulars. Correspondence solicited.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC

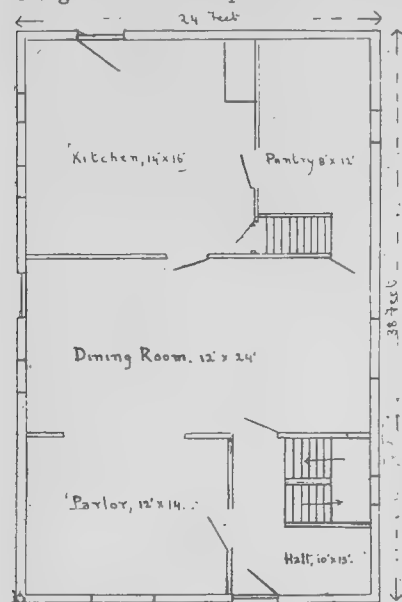
Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

A PORTAGE FARM HOME.

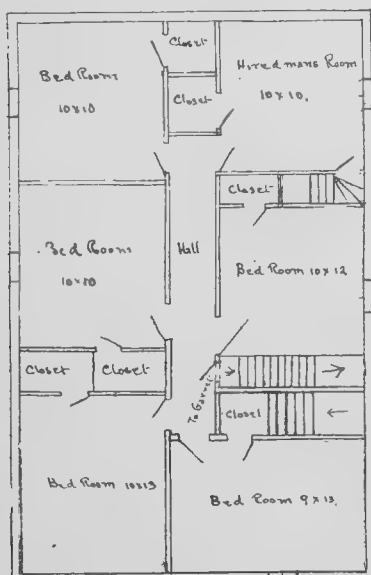
The plans shown here are of a farm house built by Mr. E. C. Grobb, Portage la Prairie, in the season of 1906. Mr. Grobb inspected quite a number of farm houses before deciding upon this one and believes that he has a house most conveniently arranged for his own situation. The foundation is of stone, the house of frame construction. At the front entrance there is a fine large hall with doors opening into parlor and dining room. The partition between



these two rooms is for the most part sliding doors, which permit of the two being thrown into one. The dining room is large and conveniently connected with the pantry and kitchen. From the kitchen a back stairs opens into the hired man's room above.

The arrangement upstairs provides for six bedrooms, each with a clothes closet attached. The hired man's room at the back is reached from the main hallway and from the back stairs. By locking the door into the hall this room is cut off upstairs from the main part of the house, a very convenient arrangement when the man is of doubtful character.

In the garret above there is a good large room where a billiard table may be placed and where a bath room is to be fitted up. The roof is cottage shaped. In the front is a wide verandah giving a good exterior effect.



—The first homesteader of history was Horatius, who in the early years of Rome saved the city from capture by holding the far end of a bridge against the invaders while the rest of it was being destroyed by his countrymen. After performing that feat he escaped capture by the enemy and returned to Rome in safety. He was greatly honored, and given as much public land, near the city, as he could plow around in a day. Doubtless he and his team were very tired on the evening of the day he surveyed his homestead.

—Montana's farm products greatly exceeded the output of its mines last year, the first time in the State's history.

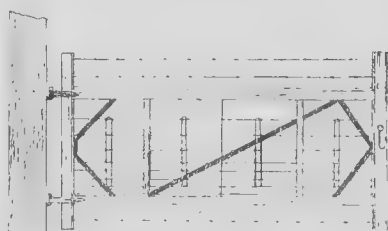
And the farm products averaged in value nearly \$200 per capita in the State, more than twice as much as the yield per capita in the United States.

AN ALBERTA THOROUGHBRED IMPORTATION.

Among the large numbers of thoroughbred horses that are coming into this country now almost daily, mention might be made of a recent importation by Mr. J. H. Spencer, Downing Ford Ranch, Medicine Hat, Alberta. Mr. Spencer's arrivals are four thoroughbred stallions bred to the purple, two of them having fifteen crosses and pedigrees that trace back more than one hundred years. We understand Mr. Spencer intends bringing in several other high class breeding horses during the present year.

A GATE FRAME THAT CANNOT SAG.

This drawing shows a new idea in gate frames, a frame that cannot sag, a gate that you can unlatch and climb and ride upon. The frame and upright pieces are of wood framed together and braced in the manner shown with flat iron such as an old wagon tire. It makes an excellent road or yard gate and one on which the whole family can swing without sagging it down.



A WELL BRACED GATE.

SELECTING A SITE FOR A FARM HOUSE.

A correspondent in an issue of the *Journal of Modern Construction*, points out some of the things which should be taken into consideration in selecting the site for a farm house. While some of the remarks may not apply to conditions in this country, a good many of them are worth considering by the farmer who intends building a home.

There are some points which ought to be considered when planning for the new home on the farm; for some of the farm houses seem to have been built without much thought as to the comfort of those who occupy them, or the saving of labor for those who work in them. There are many houses, built twenty or thirty years ago which are poorly located not only in regard to other farm buildings, but the location is not good in itself. We sometimes see houses built against a hill. This is not wise. The house will be damp and unhealthy. Houses are sometimes built in a low spot so as to be sheltered from the winds. This is another mistake, for the air in a hollow is colder in winter, than on the hill. There will be more fuel required for a house in the low place than if it were on higher ground. A farm house may sometimes be planned so that the other buildings will protect it somewhat from the more severe winds, or in some cases advantage may be taken of a few trees, to make them serve as a wind-break.

The house should always be placed so as to be convenient to the other buildings; yet it ought not to be too close as the danger from fire is increased and there are likely to be unpleasant and unhealthy odors.

The ideal position for a farm house is on a hill which slopes gently in all directions, the steepest slope being at the rear, so that the cellar and other drains may have a good fall.

If there is land on one side, higher than the site of the house, there should be some provision made so that the water from this is kept away from the house. This is easily arranged, and if there is a strip of timber or an orchard and barn, the location is a good one. Most of us would say at first thought that a new farm house should be built on or near the site of the old one. This would depend on many conditions; the main one being the water supply. If there is a good well, the house should be near it. If this is not convenient to the barns, it may be wise in some

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GRAIN

Highest prices paid for all kinds of in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

SEED GRAIN

ADVANCE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

RE GOVERNMENT SEED GRAIN

Appointed to Purchase.

The undersigned has been appointed by the Federal, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments to purchase grain in carlots only, suitable for seed as follows:—Wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 Northern, and if there is not sufficient of these grades then 3 Northern and No. 4, when purchased West of Winnipeg; White Oats, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Barley, Nos. 1, 2, 3 Extra and 3.

Grades.

The above grades will be purchased basis in store Fort William, official weights and grades to govern in all cases, subject to my right of rejecting any cars rejected by the Grain Inspector as unsuitable for seed. It is advisable to send in samples of grain, because I cannot make selection except upon inspection of the entire car lot. You must ship on your own judgment and run the risk of your grain being rejected for seed purposes.

All grain must be free from wild oats, darnel and cockle.

Recleaning.

If provision can be made to secure qualified Grain Inspectors, grain will be recleaned at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

Alberta.

Seed grain for the province of Alberta will, as far as practicable, be re-cleaned and distributed from Calgary and Edmonton.

Prices.

All grain will be bought at current market prices date of inspection, plus a reasonable premium, dependent upon its vitality and suitability for seed purposes, subject to the conditions as above set forth.

Billing Directions.

Until further notice, owing to an arrangement with the railroad companies regarding freight rates, all grain for seed purposes fulfilling the above conditions, no matter where originating, must be originally billed to Fort William or Port Arthur. Bill your grain to my order and advice, Winnipeg. Send me your Bill of Lading, and at the same time advise me whom you wish to handle your car if rejected for seed purposes, as I cannot handle such cars. Farmers and others shipping carlots of grain will bear this in mind.

As soon as arrangements are completed for receiving grain at interior re-cleaning points, an announcement will be made as to billing of same. Meantime, bill to Fort William or Port Arthur, as above advised. Your grain, if accepted, will be stopped at Winnipeg and re-cleaned. At present there are four elevators here receiving and handling this seed grain.

CHARLES C. CASTLE,

Purchasing Agent,
P. O. Box 1327, Winnipeg.

cases to move part of the barns or build new.

The possibility of securing a good garden near the house should be considered. It should not be too far from the road or the isolation of farm life will be increased. Do not neglect to consider the view from the windows.

Whatever other point may be overlooked, do not neglect to secure good drainage.

BUILDING THE COUNTRY HOME.

The country home must be built upon a beautiful, healthful site, preferably upon a gentle knoll and a cheerful outlook over some part of the farm or surrounding country. All swamps, frog ponds and the like should be avoided, especially toward the southwest or west, as the prevailing winds will bring malaria into the house.

The ground on which the house should be built should be free from stagnant water. To find out if the subsoil is dry, dig down six or eight feet and see if the hole will remain dry for a day or two. There is a direct connection between consumption and certain fevers and the approach of the water line to the surface of the soil. It is impossible to build a healthy home on a water-soaked soil. If the soil and subsoil are not free from stagnant water make them dry by under drainage.

In planning the house the living rooms should be on the eastern side, where they receive the first sunlight in the morning and be in the shade in the afternoon. Even in summer time our mornings are often chilly, but the afternoons are very hot, the hottest time being about 2 o'clock. The worst exposure for both heat and wind is the southwest.

Winds from the east and south are usually gentle, but those from the northeast and southwest are boisterous and the house should be shielded from those winds by evergreens. But those should not cover up or overshadow the house so as to exclude the sunlight. One imperative demand of health is sunlight. No plant so much as man demands light and air. The sun must shine at some time of the day on every wall of the house.—Outdoors.

* * *

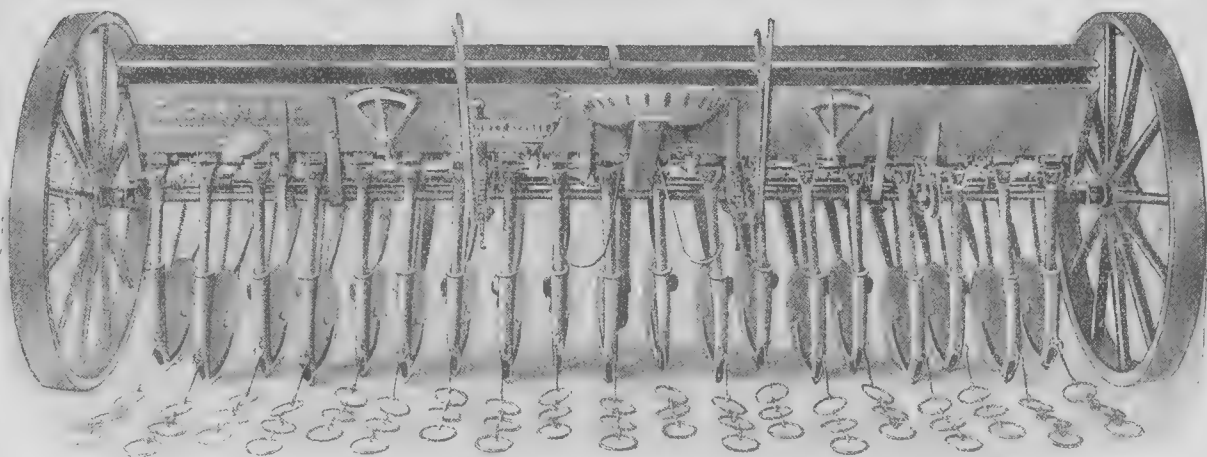
An American Consul at Durango, Mexico, sends the following account of market conditions in the goat rearing section of the State in which he is located:

The past year has, on account of the extended and sharp drought in this part of Mexico, been one of the poorest in many years for those engaged in goat raising. For that reason a person contemplating an investment in that business in this State can buy goats, either fat or thin, at greatly reduced figures from the usual price. The average price in Mexican currency (\$1 of which is worth 49.8 cents American) is from \$3 to \$4.60 each for fat and from \$2 to \$3 for thin goats. At present fat goats can be bought for \$2.75 and the best thin ones for \$2.

Goat herders are paid \$10 per month and rations, the latter costing about \$7 more. Kids are dropped once each seven months and the average per 1,000 nannies is about 1,300 every seven months. Of the kids dropped ninety per cent. are saved by careful herders. Land suitable for breeding goats is not so far as can be learned, on the market for lease. There are several tracts of land in this vicinity which are called goat lands for sale, but none containing 500,000 acres. In usual years the tallow obtained from the goats killed pays for all expenses of raising. The hides and meat may be considered profit. Tallow is worth 35 cents per kilo.

The world's record for shearing sheep by machinery has been broken. The record was surpassed by an Arizona man who sheared 325 sheep in nine hours. The next highest record was 309 sheep in the same period of time. Aside from the individual record accomplished, the shearing plant in which which it was made established the world's record by shearing 6,572 sheep in nine hours, which is equal to 220 sheep per man.

COCKSHUTT DRILLS



The discs (or shoes) are set with an extreme zig-zag. The bearings are narrow. The attachment is on the concave side of the disc. Thus there is the **greatest possible clearance for mud and trash.**

The scrapers keep the discs perfectly clean at all times both inside and outside. Try the Cockshutt in the mud this Spring. Then you will know why **Cockshutt Drills Lead.**

Our dust-proof, self-oiled, chilled, single-disc bearing **has proved its superiority in the conclusive tests of many successive seasons at work.** The Cockshutt frequently replaces other drills whose main fault is that the bearings get gummed and cut with dust.

Oiled once, the Cockshutt disc-bearing is oiled for the season. The spring dust cap absolutely prevents the entrance of dust. Its exclusive features have given it the reputation of being the **only long-life disc hub on the market.**

Write us for a more complete description of Cockshutt Drills (Single Disc, Double Disc and Shoe.) Catalogue free on request.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COSTS ONLY



CRESCEUS 2.02 1/2

DAN PATCH 1.55

This Beautiful Picture in 6 Brilliant Colors Mailed to You FREE

A Marvellous Picture of 2 World Champions Dan Patch, 1.55, The Pacing King Cresceus 2.02 1/2, The Trotting King

We have large colored lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1.55 and Cresceus 2.02 1/2, in an exciting speed contest. It is 16 by 21 in. and shows both horses as life-like as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the two most valuable harness horse stallions and champions of the world, absolutely free. We prepay postage. This cut is a reduced engraving of the large colored lithograph we will send you free.

WRITE AT ONCE

1st, Name the Paper in which you saw this offer.

2nd, State how much live stock you own.

International Stock Food Co.

TORONTO, CANADA

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

TORTURING SKIN DISEASE Afflicted this bright little girl

Mrs. F. Miner, of 311 Suffolk Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "A year since, while living in Oshawa, Ont., my little daughter Lorinda, six years of age contracted a skin disease on the upper part of her body. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scabs. These would disappear for a short time and then reappear worse than ever. The clothes coming in contact with the skin set up such a severe irritation that it was impossible to keep her from scratching. We tried various preparations yet obtained no good results until we began using Zam-Buk. With each application the irritation and soreness was greatly relieved, and the child rested easier. Thro' continued using, the eruptions and scabs fast disappeared and in a short space of time the skin was completely cleared from the disease. It is now some months since we used Zam-Buk, and as there are no signs of any more eruptions breaking out on her body, we believe Zam-Buk has worked a complete cure."

FREE!

Send for a trial box. Enclose coupon and rc. stamp, address, Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3Ka

Zam-Buk

Zam-Buk Cures cuts, chapped hands, itch, ulcers, eczema, running sores and all diseases of the skin. Of all druggists and stores 50c. or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.



LITTLE LORINDA MINER, GUELPH

Clip Your Horses this Spring

AND EVERY SPRING
with the Great
Enclosed Gear Machine

The Stewart No. 1 Horse Clipping Machine

Every Horse Should be Clipped

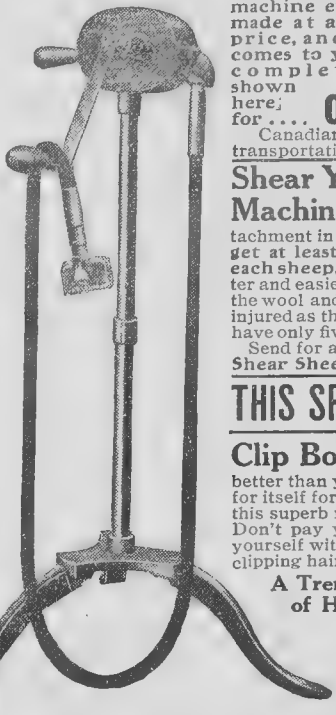
and this is the machine to do it with. Don't put your horses at the spring work until you clip off the long, thick, heavy winter coat. When clipped they dry out quickly at night and get good, comforting rest; their food instead of going to furnish heat to dry out the long, wet hair, nourishes their bodies. They rest better, feel better and do better work. You can clean them in a quarter of the time. In every way clipping is beneficial, and every horse worth the keeping is worth clipping.

To Canadian Customers.—\$6.75 is the price of this machine, boxed, f. o. b. Chicago. You will be required to pay transportation and duty from here. The price of this machine at your dealers in Canada is only \$8.75. The best way is to get it from your dealer. Have him get it for you, as practically all jobbers in Canada carry it in stock.

The Machine is Guaranteed for 25 Years

Every part of this wonderful clipping machine is made in the most perfect manner and in the most modern and complete clipping machine factory in the world. The gears are all cut right out of the solid steel bar, are hardened file hard, are enclosed in a dust-proof gear case and run always in oil, so that friction and wear are almost nothing. It runs so easy a child can turn it all day and not tire, and so perfect is it made that we unreservedly guarantee it for 25 years. There is 6 ft. of steel flexible shaft, making it easy to reach all parts of the horse.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
110 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.



The most perfect clipping machine ever made at any price, and it comes to you all complete as shown here.

\$6.75
ONLY

Canadian purchasers from us also pay transportation and duty from here.

Shear Your Sheep with this Machine, Too

Using our special shearing shaft and knife attachment in place of the old hand shears and get at least 20c worth more wool from each sheep, and the shearing will be done better and easier. There will be no second cuts in the wool and the sheep will not be maimed or injured as they are from the hand shear. If you have only five sheep it will pay you to have it. Send for a copy of our free book "How to Shear Sheep."

THIS SPLENDID MACHINE SHOULD BE IN EVERY FARM STABLE IN CANADA

Clip Boys' and Men's Hair with It

This machine clips human hair to perfection. A couple of minutes completes the job on anyone, and it can be done by itself for this use alone the first year. Why pay out \$1.50 to \$3.00 for a pair of hand clippers when you can buy this superb machine for so little more and you can do so much more with it and it lasts so many years longer? Don't pay your good money to the barber for doing this work either—do it yourself with this machine and save your money. You can make money, too, clipping hair for others with this outfit.

A Tremendously Liberal Offer to Every Farmer and Owner of Horses

Get one from your dealer or fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us for one of these splendid machines. When you get it try it out thoroughly in every way, compare it with every other machine you have ever seen, clip your horses with it and clip the hair of all the boys and men about your place, and if you don't find it better in every single respect than any other machine you have ever seen or heard of, send it back at our expense and we will refund every cent you paid for it.

Don't Put it Off—Get one from your dealer or send your order direct to us or write for our BIG NEW CATALOG of Clipping Machines.



Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Chicago

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find \$6.75 (send only \$2.00, if the machine is to go C. O. D. for the balance) for a Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine at once. If it is not satisfactory in every way I may return it and you will send me all I paid.

Name

Town

Province.....Canada

Ex. Office.....Date.....

F A L

Questions and Answers

WANTS TO GROW GINSENG.

What are the soil and climatic requirements for ginseng growing. I have been told that money is to be made growing this plant and would like some information concerning it.

Alta. J. A. D.

As ginseng is essentially a forest plant, success with it depends upon how closely forest conditions are imitated. It must have plenty of shade and a moist, mellow, deep loam, rich in decaying vegetable matter, free from stones and roots and well drained. The bed should be kept clean and covered with a mulch of leaves, and two years from the time of sowing the young plants should be transplanted into a larger bed, where they will have more room. From three to five years must usually elapse before the roots are ready for marketing. Although ginseng may occasionally be found growing wild in the woods, most cultivators have to depend largely on seed for a beginning. As the seed is quite expensive, it is better, perhaps, to begin on a small scale, say an ounce of seed, which will sow from nine to twelve square feet of bed, and work gradually into a larger area as experience is gained. We would caution anyone thinking of embarking in this enterprise, not to count his dollars till the ginseng is sold.

TO MAKE HAIR GROW—CONDITION POWDER.

1. What will make the hair grow on a horse when it has been rubbed off with the harness on spots?

2. Horse, nine years old, is very dry in his hair, and seems rather dull. He is in fair condition. What would be a good condition powder for him?

H. M.

\$24.95 BUYS THIS LARGE WINGOLD RANGE

Price
\$24.95
only



BURNS
either
COAL or
WOOD

surface 30 x 34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use and everyone giving satisfaction. Every range guaranteed. DON'T BUY A RANGE FROM ANYONE AT ANY PRICE until you get our catalog. Write for it now.

WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY

245 Notre Dame Ave., Dept. F.A.

Winnipeg, Man.

If you could save \$15 to \$40 by buying a Wingold Range, and it would last longer and give you better satisfaction than any range you can buy elsewhere at double our price, you would no doubt favor us with your order.

No statements or claims we can make will convince you the Wingold Range is in every way equal to the best as quickly as the actual use of one in your own home. That is why we offer you 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Send us our price, and we will send you the range with the understanding and agreement that you can use the range in your own home for Thirty Days, during which time you can put it to every possible test, compare it with other stoves you have used, and with stoves used by your friends and neighbors, and if you do not conclude that, size for size, kind for kind, the range we send you is in every way better than any range you can buy elsewhere; if you are not convinced that you have made a Big Saving in Cost to You, return the range to us at our expense, and we will immediately refund your money with freight charges you paid.

THIS WINGOLD STEEL RANGE has six 8 inch lids; 18 inch oven, made of 16-gauge cold rolled steel; 15 gallon reservoir; large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30 x 34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use and everyone giving satisfaction. Every range guaranteed. DON'T BUY A RANGE FROM ANYONE AT ANY PRICE until you get our catalog. Write for it now.

40 Bush. Per Acre

of Wheat in the
Garden of Manitoba
the fertile

SWAN RIVER VALLEY

Improved and unimproved farm lands for sale. Some on very easy terms.

Wild lands from \$8 per acre up. Correspondence solicited.

E. J. DARROCH
Swan River, Man.

FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks

Three miles from New Westminster

Cleared land \$2.00 per acre

Uncleared „ \$1.25 „

Quarter Cash, balance very easy

Write at once

DOMINION TRUST CO. Ltd.
New Westminster, B. C.

Ans.—1. The growth of hair may be stimulated by rubbing well, once a week with an ointment composed of one dram cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Or by monthly applications of tincture of cantharides, the action being that of a mild blister. A subscriber recommends half a pint raw linseed oil, half a pint coal oil, four tablespoonfuls sulphur. Mix, and rub in well on bare spots daily.

2. A good general tonic is equal parts by weight of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda. Dose: a tablespoonful two or three times a day.

HENS EATING EGGS.

Would you kindly tell me through your paper, the most effective way of stopping hens from eating their eggs?

T. G. M.

Ans.—It is hard to break a hen from this habit. Much may be done to prevent it by using dark nests, in which the hens cannot scratch. Place the row of nests in the darkest place of the pen, have a six inch walk between wall and nests, the hens thus entering the nests from the back, while the eggs are gathered through trap nests in the front. The nests should be roomy enough to leave no danger of crushing the eggs. If too dark, an auger hole in the trap will admit sufficient light. Lack of lime often induces the habit, but the most common cause is the taste of an egg accidentally broken. Mixing the contents of an eggshell with mustard has been recommended. Chopping off the head of the offender is also advised, as others are almost sure to follow suit.

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

I have a cow that puts out her calf bed at calving. Would you kindly tell me, through your paper, what is good to prevent it, and, if nothing can be done to prevent it, what is the best to do when the bed has come out?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If this occurs after calving, it is called inversion of the womb or uterus. For prevention would advise giving a purgative of one quart of raw linseed oil when cow is evidently near calving, feed lightly on laxative food, as bran mash, to keep the bowels open, and keep the hind parts of cow a little higher than front. If the calf bed comes out after calving, place a clean sheet under it; wash it clean with warm water. If the placenta, or cleaning, adhere to it, remove by separating it from one button at a time. Have two assistants hold up the sheet with contents high, the cow standing, then return the mass, commencing at the edge of the volva, until all is within the passage, then, with the closed fist, shove it back the full length of the arm, and hold there for a few minutes. Give two ounces of laudanum in a pint of water as a drench. Keep standing for an hour or two, and keep hind parts highest. If pains and forcing come on, put a rope truss on, fastened to a surcingle by ropes over back and under belly to prevent recurrence. A little carbolic acid in water used for washing uterus will tend to allay pain. In some cases what is, in error, supposed to be the calf bed appears before calving. This is merely the lining of the vagina protruding. Cow generally calves safely in this case, and no evil after-effects appear. Feed lightly, and keep hind parts high. Feed laxative food after calving, and do not milk out clean for four days, take only about one half the milk, and thus avoid milk fever, so called.

BONAPARTE, ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

Would you kindly answer the following: Was Napoleon French or what? Where was he born? Could you say whether he possessed Irish blood?

2. Of what nationality are Lord Roberts and Kitchener?

Answer

1. Napoleon was born at Ajaccio, on the Island of Corsica, on August 15th, 1769. As far as is known the Bonapartes were of Genoa, Italy, and the Emperor's mother, Maria Letizia Ramolino, was of the same nationality.

Corsica was a French possession.

2. Lord Roberts is of Irish parentage and Kitchener is English.

JOINT NOTE FOR TEAM.

A buys a team at an auction sale and gives a lien joint note which B endorses;

if anything should happen to the team or A should not be able to pay, could the seller collect from B? If the team is taken into another Province can the note be collected.

Man.

J. J. A.

Ans.—Yes; B has practically promised to pay for the team in case A is not able. It does not matter what happens the team, A and B have promised to pay for it. A lot of people do not seem to understand that a horse cannot be guaranteed to live when he is sold. A man buys a horse as he stands and assumes all risk after the deal is closed.

KNEE SPRUNG AND BONEY DEPOSIT.

I have a filly two years old next spring, which up till last summer was almost as perfect as any animal could be. About that time she developed a ring-bone on one hind foot, and also appeared a little weak on the knees. I have succeeded in killing the ring-bone, but this last week or two she seems to have gone altogether on the fore legs. The weakness seems to be from the knees to the pasterns; she seems hardly able to keep them straight. To-day, I noticed a small lump formed on the inside of the right foreleg. Is there any way in which this can be remedied? The animal is in good condition, and save for the pain evidently caused by the leg, is in good spirits.

Sask.

W. S.

Ans.—There seems to be a tendency in the bone of this colt to throw out deposits of bone, the ring-bone behind, and a splint on the fore leg; probably this is hereditary. In the first place attend to the feet; see that they are pared down to their natural size and shape. This should be done every four weeks. You might try Absorbine according to directions with the bottle, and keep the legs well bandaged. Give gentle exercise every day, increasing the amount as you find the tendons gaining strength. In two or three weeks, if progress is not satisfactory, apply the following blistering ointment from the feet to the knees (first clip off the hair then well rub in for twenty minutes, each leg): Pulverized Cantharides 3 drams, Biniodide of Mercury 3 drams Lard 6 ounces—use half for each leg—tie her head up for 48 hours, then wash off with warm water and soap and smear with vaseline every 3 days. If necessary repeat the blister in 3 weeks.

FARM HORSES FOR SALE

Auction
every
Wednesday



Private
Sales
Daily

From 500 to 800 head of horses constantly on hand, including heavy Draft Horses, Driving Horses, Farm Mares, Farm Chunks and Mules. Every horse hitched and tried before sale. If you want one horse, a team or a carload, come to

Barrett & Zimmerman, Great Midway Horse Market
ST. PAUL, Minn.
Take Interurban Street Cars from either city.

Auctions

By H. GRAY

Preliminary Notice

Important Credit Auction Sale

of 20 Horses (ranging from 900 to 1600 lbs. each), 7 Mules (from 1000 to 1500 lbs. each), 9 Head Cattle, 35 Sets Harness, 18 Wagons. **Threshing Outfit** Reeves 25 h.p. Double Compound Engine, Battle Creek Separator 40 x 64, Blower and Self Feeder all complete, only used 4 seasons. **Railroad Contractor's Outfit**, 20 h.p. Grader, 21 Slushers, Road Breakers, 3 Binders, 3 Mowers and Rakes, 7 Gang Plows, Drills, Disc Plows and Harrows and host of other Machinery, Furniture, &c., at

Headingly, Man., on Wednesday, Mar. 18 at 10 a.m. on the Farm of Ed. F. Holland, Esq. 3 miles West of Headingly Village.

TERMS—\$20 and under, cash; over that amount credit will be given until Nov. 1 on approved joint notes, interest 8%. 10% discount for cash on all sums entitled to credit. Terms on Threshing Outfit 1, 2 and 3 years.

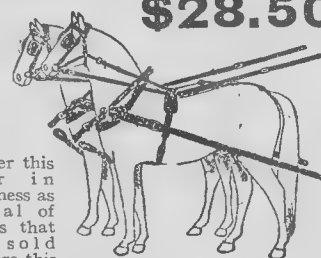
Lunch at 12 o'clock. Headingly Street Cars leave C.P.R. Depot every 40 minutes. Rigs to meet cars. For full particulars see posters or write Auctioneer. **H. GRAY, M.A.A.,** Auctioneer
Auction Rooms and Office
219 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg
Phones 15 day, 5490 night.

Geo. F. Root & Robt. Page

are reserving May 6th, 1908, for a **SALE OF SHORTHORNS** at Spruce Bluff Farm, Red Deer, Alta. Advertisements and Catalogues later.

ALBERTA SPECIAL

Double
Team
Harness
For
\$28.50



We offer this leader in farm harness as the equal of harness that will be sold everywhere this year at 30% more money. While \$28.50 seems and is remarkably cheap, almost too cheap to be good, we guarantee this harness to be perfect in every piece and part, thoroughly satisfactory and if you do not find it so and exactly as represented, return the harness to us at our expense and we will immediately refund your money.

Bridles, 4-in. checks, round winker stays, square blinds, open, stiff or jointed bits, lines 7-8 in. with snaps and spreaders; collars, leather or cloth faced, open top; hames, high top, steel grip trace buckle; traces 1 1/2-in. x 3 ply x 6 feet with cockeye; martingales and pole straps 1 1/2 in. with slides and snaps, felt-lined strap back band with hooks and terrets; cruppers buckled to back strap. X. C. trimmed.

This is only one of our many Leaders. Our catalogue shows a complete line at less than wholesale prices. Write for it. It's free.

Wingold Stove Company

Dept. F.A. Limited
245 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg



By H. GRAY Gigantic Credit Auction Sale

Of 39 Horses, 13 Head Cattle, 26 Hogs, 2 Wagons, 9 Binders, 5 Drills, 3 Mowers, 3 Rakes, 12 Gang Ploughs, 9 Disc Gang Ploughs, 15 Sets Harrows, 22 Sets Harness, Threshing and Ploughing Outfits, etc.,

At ELI, C.N.R., on Wednesday, Mar. 11, at 10 a.m.

Instructed by J. O. Smith, Esq., I will sell on the premises "Chaunbern" Farm, 2 miles from from Eli, in part as follows:

HORSES.

1 Gray Mare 8 years old, about 1400 lbs.; 1 Black Horse 9 years old, about 1500 lbs.; 1 Roan Horse 8 years old, about 1300 lbs.; 1 Bay Horse 9 years old, about 1350 lbs.; 1 Sorrell Mare 9 years old, about 1250 lbs.; 1 Gray Horse 10 years old, about 1300 lbs.; 1 Bay Horse 9 years old, about 1300 lbs.; 1 Chestnut Mare 10 years old, about 1200 lbs.; 1 Bay mare 9 years old, about 1100 lbs.; 1 Gray Mare 8 years old, about 1500 lbs.; 1 Gray Horse 12 years old, 1600 lbs.; 1 Gray Horse 10 years old, 1500 lbs.; 1 Brown Mare 9 years old, about 1500 lbs.; 1 Gray Horse 8 years old, about 1400 lbs.; 1 Gray Horse 8 years old, about 1400 lbs.; 1 Gray Horse 7 years old, about 1350 lbs.; 1 Gray Horse 9 years old, about 1250 lbs.; 1 Black Mare 6 years old, about 1150 lbs.; 1 Bay Horse 7 years old, about 1250 lbs.; 1 Black Horse 10 years old, about 1150 lbs.; 1 Black Horse 6 years old, about 1150 lbs.; 1 Black Mare 9 years old, about 1350 lbs.; 1 Bay Mare 5 years old, about 1200 lbs.; 1 Bay Mare 8 years old, about 1200 lbs.; 1 Brown Horse 7 years old, about 1150 lbs.; 1 Chestnut Horse 7 years old, about 1250 lbs.; 1 Bay Mare 7 years old, about 1200 lbs.; 1 Iron Gray Horse 6 years old, about 1350 lbs.; 1 Bay Mare 6 years old, about 1500 lbs.; 1 Bay Mare 8 years old, about 1400 lbs.; 1 Black Mare 7 years old, about 1300 lbs.; 1 Bay Mare 8 years old, about 1400 lbs.; 1 Brown Mare 8 years old, about 1350 lbs.; 1 Gray Mare 6 years old, about 1250 lbs. Among the bunch will be found several very well matched teams. Some of the mares are in foal. 22 sets of work and driving harness.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

1 Registered Durham Cow and Calf, 5 Cows Milking, 1 Fat Cow, 3 2-year-old Heifers, 3 yearling Heifers, 26 Hogs, mostly butcher stock

MACHINERY: 9 McCormick Binders, 3 Deering & Massey Harris Mowers and Rakes, 5 Disc Drills, 9 Disc Gang Ploughs, 5 John Deere Gang Ploughs, 8 Breakers, 3 Sets Disc & 36 Sections Diamond Harrows, Fanning Mill, Grain Cleaner, 6 New 5 in. Tyre Wagons, 6 4 in. Tyre Wagons, 6 3 in. Tyre Wagons, 3 Farm Trucks, 6 Grain and 3 Water Tanks.

Threshing Outfit. American Abell Engine, Cock O' the North Separator 40x60.

Breaking Outfit. Gaar Scott 40 H. P. Tandem Compound Traction Engine and Gang Plough attachments. Capacity 6 1/2 acres per hour. Run 15 days only. Household Furniture, etc.

TERMS: \$20.00 and under, cash. Over that amount 8 months' credit will be given on approved joint notes bearing interest of 8 per cent.

A DISCOUNT of 5 per cent., on all sums entitled to credit, for cash. Terms on Threshing Outfit will be made known at time of sale. Terms on Fat Stock net cash.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

H. GRAY, M. A. A.

Auctioneer.

TRAINS leave C. N. R. Depot, Winnipeg, at 9.05 a. m. on day of sale and return same day. Rigs to meet trains.

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Phone 15 day, 5490 night.

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50 head of January and February pigs for sale. Ready to ship end of March. 3 Prize winning Boars for sale, one a Berkshire yearling.

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Extensive AUCTION SALE of Pure Blood Registered Shorthorn Cattle

Tuesday, March 31st, at Wetaskiwin, Alta.

W. J. McNamara's herd of pure blood Shorthorn Cattle of Sixty head—cows, heifers and bulls, will be offered by public auction at Wetaskiwin, on March 31st, 1908.

Forty-five cows, are four years old and under, and all bred to the famous bull "Keepsake," No. 192972. Seven Bull Calves, sired by "Keepsake." Eight Heifer Calves, sired by "Keepsake."

Sale will begin at One o'clock sharp at the C. P. R. Stock Yards.

Competent Stockmen are unanimous in the assertion that this herd is superior to any in Western Canada.

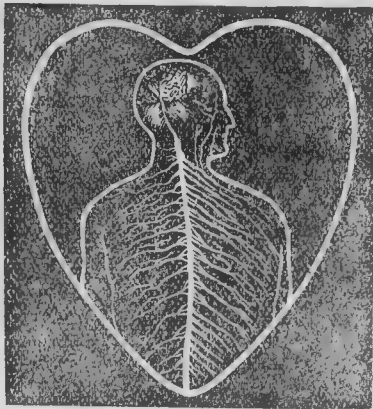
"Keepsake," the herd bull, will also be sold to the highest bidder.

The owner having disposed of his large ranch all the cattle must be sold.

Terms Cash

W. J. McNamara, Westaskiwin, Alberta, Can.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25.
All dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED.
Toronto, Ont.

FOUL ROOSTS AND CLEAN NESTS

Neglect, sheer neglect, lies at the foundation of most poultry troubles. Lice come, multiply and stay because a simple, easy remedy that might be quickly applied is overlooked during press of other business. Keep your houses clean, especially about the roosts, and occasionally sprinkle

Instant Louse Killer

freely in nests, on roosts, platforms and in any out-of-the-way crevices where lice may harbor. It is a certain remedy and will effectually destroy them.

Instant Louse Killer was formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and is sure death to all animal parasites. Kills rose slugs, cabbage worms, and bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines. It is also a good disinfectant and deodorizer. Being a powder, it may be used either winter or summer. Sold in shaker top cans. See that the word "Instant" appears on the can.

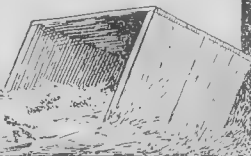
Sold under a written guarantee.

1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 85c.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

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Every engineer should have a Government license. Our course handled by an expert will fit any one for a Government examination. All instruction by mail. Write for particulars to-day.

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For full particulars get our new Catalogue "B"
F. A. WOOD W. M. HAWKINS
Principals

INTERMEDIATE AND GENERAL TARIFF.

DUTY ON AN INCUBATOR.

Will you please answer the following:
1. What does Intermediate and General mean in the Canadian customs' tariff?

2. If I were to send for goods to the United States which would apply?

3. What is the customs' tariff on an incubator from the States?

Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are two customs' tariff now in operation in the Dominion: the General and the Preferential. The General tariff applies to all goods, merchandise or products entering from all foreign countries except Great Britain. British goods are admitted at a reduced rate and come under what is called the Preferential tariff. The Intermediate tariff is to apply to certain imports from those countries which the Dominion Government by special treaty arrangement with, and in return for certain concessions or reductions which that country may grant in favor of Canadian goods, agrees to grant on goods from that country. At present we do not think that any intermediate rate is in operation. When the new French treaty becomes effective, an Intermediate tariff will apply to certain imports from that country.

2. The General.

3. Twenty-five per cent.

HOMESTEAD PROBLEMS.

I should be grateful if you can inform me on the following queries: my brother-in-law and myself are desirous of taking a free homestead each in Alberta with our respective wives and in my case one child. We have capital between us of about £500 (on reaching our destination); is it possible to commence on that amount with a fair degree of success? I should like your valuable opinion before taking the risk.

We thought of building our own house and all living together on one homestead during the winter (say four rooms) to save expense in living and building two houses, and on the other homestead erecting sheds for cattle, etc., and a bedroom and one family sleeping there during the summer months (would this comply with the homestead regulations?) and until we should be able to afford to spend money on separate houses, etc. We thought of working together with one plant.

I have calculated the expenditure as follows:—house, sheds and furniture £100, tools and implements, say £70, horses £70, cows and cattle £30 (or for cattle farming, say £160 for cattle instead of scored items), fowls £3, household expenditure, clothes, etc., for both families first year £100, horse or cattle keep £40, the balance for emergencies. Should we be likely to at least clear £70 at the end of first year and say double that at the second year's end.

Am I anywhere near the mark?

I am not at present a farmer but take a keen interest in farming and my brother-in-law understands cattle farming and we should prefer that branch but must be guided by circumstances.

Newbury, Eng.

G. N.

Ans.—These calculations are reasonably near the mark but a revenue of \$350.00 from the land could not be expected the first season. New settlers frequently make this much, however, by working for neighbors or on some public works; as for the second and subsequent years all depends. Some men make money and place it in the bank as a cash balance, while others improve their farms, invest in stock or other property, etc., and cannot say exactly how much they have made on the year's work.

In the estimates of expenditure, \$500 is plenty high enough for what is called a settlers' shack, and in fact should be enough to build quite a comfortable

This is a cut of our Heavy Field Erected Fence



LEAD THEM ALL IN QUALITY

Our fence is made of No. 9 coiled spring steel wire horizontals, and No. 7 uprights, all heavily galvanized. Drop us a card and we will mail you a sample piece showing the nature of our lock and the exact size of wire used. This is the only way you can determine the merits of a fence, because every company advertising claims their fence to be absolutely the Best fence made. Now it needs no argument to prove that they must of necessity be all wrong but one, as there can be only one "Best Fence." We want to place in your hands an actual sample of our goods, and leave it to your intelligence to determine where you can get the one and only "Best Fence" made.

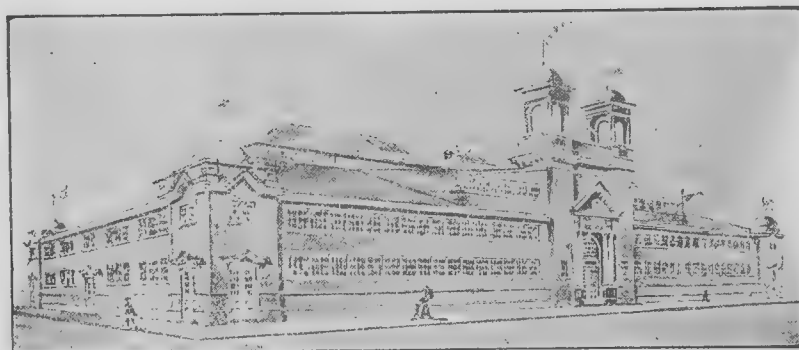
We also make a "Machine Woven Fence" similar to our "Field Erected" type.

WRITE US TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS.—We will send you a sample of our fence if necessary.

The GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO. Limited

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MANITOBA WINTER FAIR and Live Stock Conventions



BRANDON, March 10—13, 1908

Comprising Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Grain

Special Programme of Lectures, Stock and Grain Judging

For Prize Lists, Programmes, etc., apply

A. W. BELL, Winnipeg

Provincial Fat Stock Show, Horse Show Pure Bred Cattle Sale Poultry Show

(For information re Poultry Show, write Fred Bradshaw, Secretary Saskatchewan Poultry Association, Regina, Sask.)

REGINA, March 18th, 19th, 20th, 1908

\$5000.00 offered in Prizes

Single Fare on all Railways

Cheap Transportation for Stock

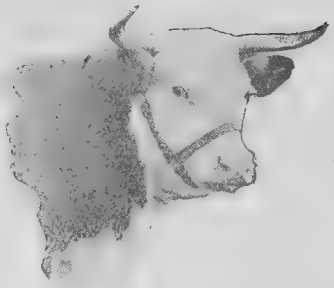
Pure bred Cattle purchased at the Sale will be fed at cost until Spring opens up, if so desired.

ENTRIES CLOSE FEBRUARY 20th

For Prize List, Entry Forms, etc., write

JOHN BRACKEN, REGINA

Secretary and Managing Director.



I am offering selections, for I must make more room, from my herd of

45 HEREFORDS

Some splendid young heifers and bulls from the great "Happy Christmas," imported Champion at Winnipeg 1906 and 1907. Herd won the Championship Medal of 1907.

Can also supply Young Berkshire Sows in pig. In Poultry I am offering White S. C. Leghorn Cockerels and Eggs.

Will quote price on a pair of Shetland Ponies.

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie, Man.

MAPLE VIEW STUD FARM

Percherons and Hackneys



Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, all ages; imported and home-bred for sale. Also several choice young Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions of best breeding at prices below competition. Correspondence solicited.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Sask.

Farm half mile from Station

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

rengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

e have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

rite for prices and particulars.

Long-distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

John Chambers & Sons

Holdenby, Northampton, England

Have at their American branch, at St. Thomas, Ont., under the management of C. K. Geary, a number of good big stallions, also several very fine fillies coming three years old, and safe in foal to some of England's leading sires. Address all communications to

C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.



Hackneys, Clydesdales

I can sell you some good young Alberta Bred Stallions of both breeds that will make you money and give satisfaction. Buy at first cost—come and see them.

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

fresh, sound, good.

The best money could buy in Scotland.

Prices Right. Easy Terms.

W. S. HENDERSON, Carberry, Man.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports Pedigree Liv Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans. If you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

The Shorthorn Herd

of Poplar Park Farm

Is now headed by Marquis de Marygold, the senior champion bull at Brandon, Regina and Calgary this season. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale.

W. H. English & Sons Harding, Man.

FOR SALE

Two Standard bred top line STALLIONS; De La Salle by Ponce de Leon, and The Vanguard by Prodigal; also superb mare, Prize Essay by Ponce de Leon. All sound and right; can show get of both stallions. Not developed for speed. Magnificent individuals. Will be sold at road horse prices. Inquire of

Knowles Brokerage Company, Helena, Mont.

FOR SALE

A Pure Bred Percheron Stallion at a bargain, sound and a sure foal getter. Himself or his stock head to beat. Math. Faber, Dalesboro', Sask.

CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS

Some fine Stallions and Mares for Sale

Signal success throughout B. C. Enquiries invited

Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

Shorthorns, Yorkshires Berkshires

If taken now we will sell bulls and heifers of all ages at prices to correspond with the present times. We have ten Yorkshire boars and several sows also for sale. In Berkshires we have three excellent yearling sows. All sows will be bred to the best of boars if the purchaser desires. Write for prices and terms. WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.



Metal Ear Labels for Cattle and Sheep. Send your name now for sample and circular. A post card will do it. Write to-day.

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Clendenning Bros.

HARDING, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE YORKSHIRE HOGS

A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale

Shorthorns 3 Young Bulls
Clydesdales 20 one and two-yr. Heifers
Leicesters 4 grand young studs
4 grand young Rams

Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMOTA, Man.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented.

Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

house if the owners do most of the work. The other items are well valued. We are of the opinion that residence arrangements would comply with the homestead regulations; in fact we think there would be no necessity to live on both homesteads, if they are close together.

COW WITH INJURY TO BACK.

I have a two-year-old cow very weak in the hind quarters. She rises with difficulty and pain. Hind legs are moved far ahead. If hurried she inclines to trail the hind quarters. She may have been strained by an over-heavy bull during service. The lameness developed some weeks later. Cow dropped a calf when seventeen months old, nevertheless she seemed strong until after service.

Sask.

T. M. B.

Ans.—Your cow's back was evidently injured by the heavy bull during service. Keep her in the stable; see that she has a good bed under her and apply the following blister. First clip the hair off close, for three inches on each side of the backbone commencing about four inches behind the hip bones and continued forward for about eighteen inches; then well scrub the part with hot water and soap. When dry well rub in with the blister for twenty minutes; tie her head so that she cannot reach the blistered part; wash off the blister in forty-eight hours and smear every day with vaselin or lard or tallow. Repeat the blister in two weeks—Biniodide of mercury, three drams; powdered cantharides, three drams; lard, three ounces. Mix.

TUMOR.

Could you tell me what is wrong with my horse? He is about fourteen years old, had the distemper in the fall, but got over it and has done hardly any work since. While he has been standing in the stable there is a large lump forming which seems to be getting larger and I believe it hurts the horse if you press it. The lump is in the lower part of the shoulder near the throat. The horse has bad feet having been neglected through want of shoeing, but he is shod now. At first I thought that was the cause, but the lump is getting larger—about the size of a large apple. The horse seems healthy otherwise and eats well; I feed him oat sheaves and boiled barley.

Man.

G. S.

Ans.—Apparently this is a fibrous tumor; if so, the proper treatment would be to dissect it out. You should consult your local veterinarian as to the operation.

ENLARGED FETLOCK.

I have a three-year-old colt that has had rheumatism since he was two weeks old. In 1905 he swelled on all his joints, but the pastern joint on the right hind leg was the worst. I blistered it with Gombolt's Costic Balsam. The rheumatism seems to be all gone but that joint is still badly swollen hard. I have been putting iodine on it for a year but with no effect. Could you kindly give me a cure through your columns.

Alta.

C. B. M.

Ans.—The swelling is the result of inflammatory deposits thrown out from the blood; possibly there may be bone deposits, ring bone for instance. If the swelling is of a reducible nature, iodine should have been successful. If the enlargement is bone it is not likely you will get rid of it. As the horse is not lame we would advise well rubbing with the hands several times a day, also forcible extension and flexion, (backward and forward movement of the joint by firmly grasping the foot with the hands) several times a day. You might also try Absorbine.

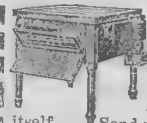
SWOLLEN LEG—SPLINT OR CORNS.

1. Mare seven years old has swollen left hind leg between hock and fetlock land also around fetlock. Some time ago we noticed that her mate was kicking her on this leg so we separated them. A good sized hard lump similar

Free Poultry Book Certificate

Cut out, sign and send this Certificate and by return mail you will receive a copy of our Great Free Book Telling How 140,000 Men and Women are Making Money with the Famous

Sure Hatch Incubator



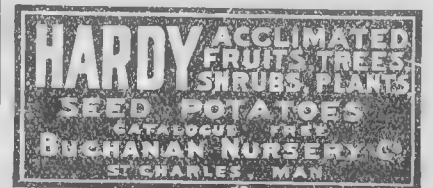
The book is full of valuable help to beginners and professional poultry raisers. Tells why the Sure Hatch excels all other incubators—why it hatches most chicks that live and grow into dollars quickly. The Sure Hatch is the incubator that runs itself and pays for itself. Send no money—the book is free. Use coupon or ask for it on a postal.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 128, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 128, Indianapolis, Ind.

Send book to

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WE SUPPLY

FROM OUR NURSERY

(In Fall or Spring)

Cottonwoods, Maples, Elm, Ash, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red Raspberries, Black Raspberries, Red Currants, White Currants, Black Currants, Gooseberries, and all kinds of Flowering Shrubs.

A full line of Nursery Stock always on hand.

FROM GREENHOUSES

(All the year round)

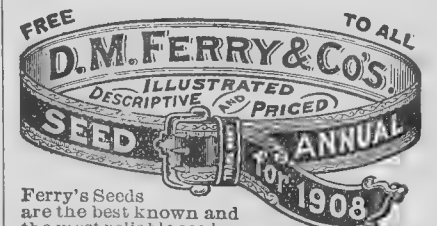
Plants of all kinds. Cut Flowers—the very latest Orders for Wreaths and Bouquets promptly and skillfully executed

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Moose Jaw, Sask.



Ferry's Seeds are the best known and the most reliable seeds grown. Every package has behind it the reputation of a house whose business standards are the highest in the trade.

Ferry's 1908 Seed Annual will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It contains colored plates, many engravings, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Invaluable to all. Send for it.

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SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS,

for the farm, garden, lawn, boulevard or conservatory. A climatized stock. Oldest established nursery on the Mainland. Catalogue free

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely.

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and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

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ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1c free.

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LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros., Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Star Farm Shorthorns



Herd headed by the imported champion bull Allister. This herd won twenty firsts, fifteen seconds, nine thirds, two silver cups and four diplomas at Saskatoon, Regina and Prince Albert Summer Fairs, 1907. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station

R. W. Caswell,

Importer and Breeder of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Improved Yorkshires Pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks
Box 13 SASKATOON, SASK.

to a splint has come on the inside on the shin bone about half way between hock and fetlock. Just back of the fetlock are large cracks, which we expect are scratches. We have bathed the leg and used liniment and it takes out the swelling but it comes back again. Exercise also takes it down to a certain extent but it swells bad when she stands in for some time. Of course the hard lump remains all the time. She does not appear to go lame at all on the leg. When the swelling first came on we thought it was lymphangitis but now we do not know just what causes it but expect it is from the scratches or being kicked. The swelling is rather firm on the outside of leg on the shin bones, but at the hock the swelling is somewhat pussy. The leg is sore to the touch.

2. Mare, six years old, goes lame in right fore leg. She is noticed to go lame when trotted fast on rough roads, and sometimes when walking if she steps on rough footing. She will trot along sound at times and all of a sudden will break and limp bad for a while and will then go sound again. When you have been travelling and then stop for a few minutes she will also go lame if started up on a trot. This is specially noticeable if you give her a drink of cold water when you stop. She has a splint on this leg about two or three inches below the knee. Would this splint cause such lameness or would the symptoms show it to be corns or founder? Please give treatment for whatever is ailing.

Alta. E. S.

Ans.—1. There has been an active inflammation of the leg, whether from lymphangitis or injury we could not say but as a result of the inflammation you have the cracks and swelling which indicate considerable alteration in the deep seated structure of the leg and skin. As you have pointed out, the swelling will disappear with exercise, but returns again while the horse is at rest. Apply vaseline to the cracks. As the horny scales become soft remove them with the finger nail or a blunt knife, then smear with zinc ointment. An elastic bandage carefully applied while the horse is in the stable sometimes helps to get rid of the swelling to a certain extent; also massage two or three times a day may help. Endeavor to keep the leg dry; do not bathe it, as the moisture is often a cause of these cracks; if possible keep her in a loose box. As to hard lump, this is a growth of bone, probably from the kick. On account of the swollen condition of the leg it would not be wise to treat it.

2. Usually splint lameness is not noticeable at a walk, unless the deposit is very close to the knee, then it may cause lameness while walking. Lameness from splint near the knee would be very marked if the horse trotted over a rough road, on account of the uneven footing causing a twisting of the knee. Have the foot carefully examined for corns; if corns are found, pare them down to relieve pressure, then poultice for three days. If lameness continues it would be well to apply a blister and follow the directions for blistering frequently given in these columns.

IMPOUNDING; GRADE MALES.

1. In a municipality where there is a by-law prohibiting the running at large of bulls, stallions, etc., and there is no pound keeper in immediate vicinity, may these animals be caught and led to nearest pound?

2. Is it legal to sell or offer for sale, the flesh of moose, elk or deer in any part of Manitoba, either in open or close season?

3. Is it illegal to keep for use in one's own herd, also to charge one's neighbors for use of a grade bull or bull of any description other than a pure bred. Man. F. B. S.

Ans.—1. No, they should be impounded in the pound provided under the by law.

2. No.

3. No. There are no restrictions to the use of grade bulls, but if a grade stallion is offered for service without having printed on bills or posters a statement of his breeding, together with a copy of an enrollment certificate provided by the Provincial Government, the owner is liable to a fine.

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Importer of Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions. Ranging in ages from 3 to 5 years old. Clydesdales weigh from 1800 to 2100 lbs. Percherons from 1800 to 2100 lbs.

I have on hand the best barn of Stallions of breeding age that ever was in one barn in the Northwest for sale. Bred from the best families of their respective countries. Hackneys, some of them stand 16 hands high, with the best of action. I am overstocked and will sell cheap. Write and come and see my stock before you buy, will save you money. The best is none too good and I have the good ones. Terms to suit. For further particulars write:

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Myrtle, C. P. R.



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I am prepared to offer for sale more H. & A. Society winners than any other importer in America, consisting of such horses as Moncrieff Marquis and Baron's Charm, both first prize horses at the Highland Society's Show; the latter a full brother to the noted Benedict; Acme the 8th, best breeding horse in Scotland this year, and Rozelle the 22nd, best breeding horse in Scotland last year, both Highland Society winners; Medallion a full brother to Silver Cup that was twice Champion at the Highland Society's Show; the premium horses Ardlethen Goldsmith and Abbey Fashion. There are beside these a number of choicely bred 1, 2 and 3-year-old stallions of exceptional merit; thirty in all. Prices will be found most reasonable and within the reach of all.

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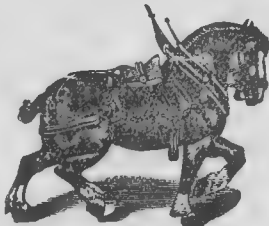
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A new importation of 32 stallions and 6 females just arrived. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 45 Stallions and 30 Mares and Fillies sold since January, 1907. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome.

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Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

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I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

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Let me send you the proof of the big money you can make raising chickens with a Chatham Incubator

I HAVE the proof from all parts of Canada and the United States, which shows emphatically that the Chatham Incubator is making good profits for its users.

Some people who "just kept" hens as a side issue are now making big money raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

Others who were raising poultry with other makes are now making bigger profits with a Chatham Incubator.

You know it doesn't do to put all your eggs in one basket. The year comes along when crops are not so good. The farm doesn't pay as much as it should. Then don't you think you will appreciate the sure and certain profit that you get from poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator?

Better still; the price I can sell you a Chatham Incubator for and the terms I can sell it on, mean that you will be making a profit out of it before you have paid me one cent.

I practically start you in a profitable poultry business—which really only takes a small part of your time, or your wife's or daughter's—and it doesn't cost you one cent until you are making a profit out of it.

Now, I want you to write me to-day—a post card will do. Then I will send you my 1908 Booklet, which tells all about the Chatham Incubator, how it is made—the five-year guarantee we sell it on. How strong and successful a company is back of this

guarantee. It tells all this and also of the way the Chatham Incubator works, how it has made money for others, how it can make money for you.

Write me to-day and let me send you all this information about poultry raising, and I will also give you my special price and special easy-payment plan.

To save time address my nearest office—do it now while you think of it.

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MANSON CAMPBELL
President

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I also have a shipping warehouse at
Halifax, N.S.



GRADE OATS NOT GERMINATING.

I should be very much obliged if you could say anything on the following that would enlighten me in the mystery.

Apparently only sound oats are now allowed in grades No. 1, 2, and 3, and any oats either slightly or seriously frozen, however plump, grade rejected. Yet in the papers recently, germinating tests of official grades give, in ten days, No. 1, seventy-two per cent., No. 2, thirty-five per cent. (!) No. 3, thirty-two per cent. of germination (!).

Can oats only showing a germination of thirty-two per cent. possibly be sound?

Sask.

S. R.

Ans.—No oats that do not germinate as high as 100 per cent. in ten days are absolutely sound, but, while the word "sound" is an arbitrary, fixed standard, it is not always adhered to. The object of the inspector might be to reject anything that is not absolutely sound, but it is impossible to determine positively what is injured, hence there may be striking variations in the tests. We have seen oats this year that look as plump and weigh as heavy as the best of oats yet germinated only four per cent.

NAVICULAR DISEASE.

Will you kindly give me your opinion on a horse five years old, lame, it is affected in front legs sometimes appears lame standing in stable and when going long journeys; no outward signs. Can you suggest treatment and cause of trouble? Is it hereditary?

Sask.

T. D.

Ans.—As you do not give the necessary details of your case it is impossible to make a correct diagnosis. From the very meagre description given we conclude that your horse is a driver or road horse and the lameness is from navicular disease. The symptoms of this disease are as follows: When the lameness is first noticed there is only a slight stiffness observed in one or both front feet, especially when backing the animal out of the stall, and for a short distance on the road, but as the horse warms up the stiffness disappears. As the disease advances the lameness becomes more or less pronounced, gradually getting worse. By this time the heels become more or less contracted. If the shoe is examined the toe will be found to be more worn than other parts and the horse while standing will point his feet alternately. If only one foot is affected he points only the affected member. The treatment in the early stages is sometimes successful, but when far advanced very little can be done to effect a cure. See that the feet are properly pared down every month if the feet are hard and dry, soaking in warm water for three hours a day will give relief; when shod the heels of the shoe should be from a half inch to five eighths of an inch higher than the toe; there should be no toe calk. In summer turn the horse out in wet pasture.

HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS.

I had a horse die this fall and we did not know what was the matter. He was in good condition and came in off the meadow one morning bleeding freely from the nose. I put him in the stable and he bled freely for a while and then stopped and a little pus came from his right nostril. Next morning when I went in he was dead and blood all over. The horse had not worked for a month. He seemed well for a week before the second attack.

B. C.

J. C.

Ans.—Your horse died from hemorrhage of the lungs, the result of a ruptured blood vessel. The following diseases and conditions are among the causes. In young horses it may result from abscess formation, accompanying or following distemper; in older animals from over-exertion, plethora—excess of blood—glanders, tuberculosis of the lungs, blood clots, aneurism, ulcerations, etc. When excessive bleeding is from the lungs it is always a serious matter. Horses which apparently recover from an attack are seldom able to stand hard work again.

V. S.

Two Pails From One Cow

The greatest yield of milk requires that food waste be reduced to a minimum and food assimilation increased to a maximum. Hence the road to success as a producer of milk lies in giving the cow a *strong digestion and increasing appetite*. This seems difficult, because we are continually overfeeding in our effort after increase, and consequently inviting nervous disorders and digestive breakdown. Here

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

shows its value. A tonic and mild laxative, it contains iron for the blood and nitrates to expel dead matter from the system. Its use strengthens the stomach nerves and increases the secretions. A cow, steer, horse, hog or sheep getting Dr. Hess Stock Food is in condition to benefit from a large amount of food. It makes appetite for coarse fodder (which saves grain) and by improving digestion saves nutriment that would otherwise be wasted in the excrement. Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finley Dun endorse the ingredients contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and is valuable not only as a tonic but as a preventive of disease. Sold on a Written Guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal preparation, and this paper is back of the guarantee. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book free any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

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whether large or small, needs proper tools for seeding and cultivating. We make garden implements of all kinds, a tool for every purpose.

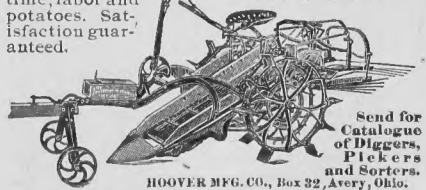
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Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hrs. For solid rock a drill-attachment is used, the speed then depending on the rock formation. A team of horses easily pulls it over the roughest road, and also furnishes the power to operate. One man runs the entire machine; the tools drop through center of platform, and it rotates its own drill. 18 years use have proven this the lightest draft, most convenient and easiest to operate of any machine sold. Easy terms. Write for catalogue H.

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PORTAGE RIVER, N.B., March 5 '06. "I am using your Spavin Cure and can say there is nothing to be compared with it." *Gilbert Muzerall.*

Cures:
Spavins
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Sores
Swellings
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and all Lameness

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\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or **Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.**

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KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

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Wit and Humor.

A Government inspector, entering a rural postoffice, expressed surprise upon seeing a woman at the delivery window. "I was under the impression," said he, "that a man was in charge of this office."

"And so he was," replied the woman, sharply, "but I married him!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Cyrus—Say, Mandy, yer know that we're the biggest fools in the world. Mandy—What on earth air ye talkin' about now, Cy?

Cyrus—Hain't we been tellin' the young ones that there wuz er real Santa Claus an' we didn't believe it our selves. Well, blame me, if I didn't see the old man walkin' about in a store winder in New York.—*Pittsburg Leader.*

A quarryman was charged with assaulting one of his mates, and when the case was carried into court an eye-witness of the occurrence gave some curious evidence.

"He tuk a pick an' he tuk a pick," the witness began, "an' he hit him wid his pick, an' he hit him wid his pick; an' if he'd hit him wid his as hard as he hit him wid his, he'd have near killed him, an' not him him."—*Youth's Companion.*

"Rastus," said the neighbor, "I'd like to borrow that mule of yours." "Goodness sakes, boss," was the rejoinder, "I'd like to 'commodate you; but I's had some 'sperience wif de law. If a man is 'sponsible foh de acts of his agent, an' I was to lend dat mule out, it woul'dn' be no time befo' I was arrested for assassination!"—*Washington Star.*

"You'll have to send for another doctor," said the one who had been called, after a glance at the patient. "Am I so sick as that?" gasped the sufferer.

"I don't know just how sick you are," replied the man of medicine, "but I know you're the lawyer who cross-examined me when I appeared as an expert witness. My conscience won't let me kill you, and I'll be hanged if I want to cure you. Good day."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"The other day I got the politest turndown," said a bond salesman, "that ever happened. I had been talking from 11 o'clock till almost noon to a man I'd known at college, trying to interest him in \$10,000 of what I considered very exceptional bonds. Finally he looked at his watch.

"Bob," said he, 'it's lunch time.' "That's so," I answered. "Bob," he went on, 'if I buy those bonds will you take me out to lunch?' "Of course," I said. "Why sure," "Well, Bob," he concluded, 'you'd better have lunch with me this noon.'—*New York Sun.*

"I see that Bilkins has wooden signs all over the district saying he's the best man in the field."

"Of course. He said he intended to nail some campaign lies."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"It doesn't take these little Russian children long to catch on to things in this country," remarked a teacher of the Educational Alliance. "When one explains a word to them they never forget, and they are always ready with an illustration of its meaning, too. I remember that some time ago I had explained to the class the meaning of the word 'ambiguity,' and then, as the custom is, I turned about and made them explain the word to me.

"Now, is there anyone," I asked, 'who can give me an illustration?' "A grimy little urchin at the back of the room stuck up his hand.

"Here's an imbiguity for ye," he cried. "Little Johnnie Rose sat on a tack—little Johnnie Rose, see?"

"Oh, no," concluded the teacher, "you don't have to explain a thing to the east side child twice."—*New York Press.*

IT PAYS TO BORROW MONEY TO BUY A MANURE SPREADER

If you do not have to borrow, so much the better. But in any event have a spreader of your own this year. The increase in the first crop through the use of your spreader will more than pay the principal and interest. It will cut down the labor of manure spreading. It will make the work agreeable. There will be no waste of manure. You will have a more fertile soil for future crops.

A manure spreader should be considered as a permanent investment, not as a running expense.

For the only way you can get all the value out of the farm manure every year is to use a spreader. There is absolutely no comparison between results produced by hand spreading and machine spreading.

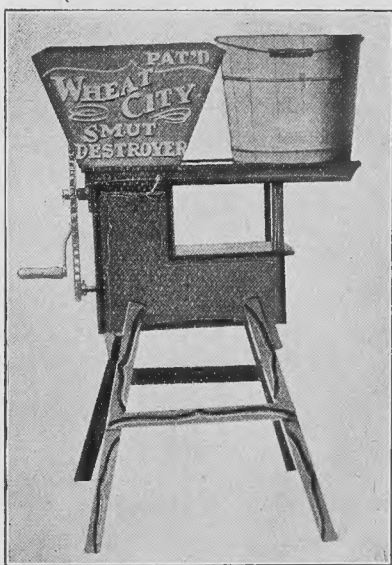
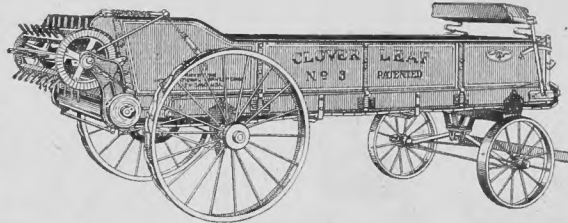
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You will make no mistake in buying either one of these right working, durable I. H. C. spreaders. I. H. C. spreaders are not built excessively heavy, but they have the strength required by such machines. The draft is as light as possible in any spreader.

The machines differ in certain features, but each have good strong broad tired wheels, simple and strong driving parts, are easily and conveniently controlled, and do first class work with any kind of manure.

A ny I. H. C. local agent will supply catalogs and explain the distinguishing features of each machine, or show you a machine at work so that you can choose wisely. If you prefer, write direct to our branch house nearest you for any information desired.



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Capacity 100 Bushels an Hour

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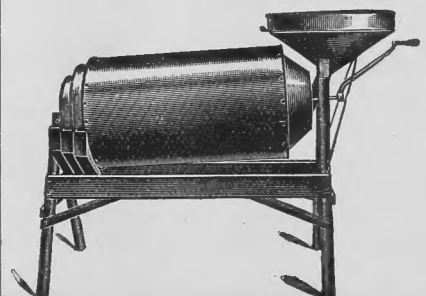
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Guaranteed capacity on Wheat 100 bushels per hour



Sold on Trial; if not the most rapid and perfect Grain Cleaner can be returned.

Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separations and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken, or sprouted wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all foul seed. Furnished with bagger if desired.

Write to-day for special offer

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STOP DRUGGING YOURSELF



and apply Nature's remedy—which is Electricity. Why will you go on from day to day suffering with those pains in the back, shoulders, arms, hips, knees and muscles of the body? Why dose your poor weak stomach with drugs, hoping year after year to find a drug which will cure you?

If you have doctored without benefit, if your stomach is ruined from taking drugs and your money wasted in trying useless remedies, then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

With Free Electric Attachment for Men

Whether it be Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease; Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature.

My Belt will remove the cause, and it will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all of my cured patients tried drugs first.

"When a rich man is sick he calls in his doctor, who writes a prescription and looks wise, and the rich man has confidence that he will be well to-morrow. He is, perhaps, because the doctor can fool nature for a while. But after a while the doctor looks wise, and it doesn't do the rich man any good, and the first thing he knows nature demands her price, and he has to pay it, as the doctor can help him no more.

"When a poor man gets sick he acts the same way, but he soon gets tired of the doctor's bills and takes his case in his own hands and comes to me. I cure him with Electricity, and that is why my patients are usually poor men. Rich men's doctors will not let them come to me.

"The day is drawing near when physicians, who now avoid Electricity because of their belief that it is yet in the experiment stage, will awaken to the fact that while they have been waiting I have been working, and that Electricity as I apply it possesses marvellous curative powers in cases where drugs will only stimulate.

"Some doctors even believe that my appliances do not generate a current. I will pay \$1,000 for one of them that fails to give a powerful current as soon as it touches the body. In days gone by, electric belts used to burn the skin. I guarantee my patients against that. My appliances have soft cushion electrodes, which give a glowing heat, but no sting nor burn. They have also a regulator to control the current.

"I would like to talk to people on this subject in my office. I can quickly demonstrate the truth of my claims.

Here are a few extracts from some recent letters received from my patients:

H. ELLIOT, 795 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., says: "I consider your belt a boon to suffering humanity, and would not be without one at any price."

S. H. SAGER, Okotoks, Alta., says: "I am cured of rheumatism; your belt has done its work well. I am satisfied it is the only cure for that disease."

"I sleep better, am more fit and putting on flesh. The parts are getting firm and there is no dragging pain, and more, I have a good appetite and no indigestion, which is remarkable for me; thanks to your belt."—ERNEST R. SAUNDERS, Bresaylor, Sask.

I TAKE ALL THE CHANCES. You might think that I take long chances with my appliances when I say that I will cure you before you pay me. I don't. There is more in electricity when properly applied than you think. I take all chances of curing your case. All I ask is that you give me reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can use it at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED

Give me a man broken down from excesses, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Send for My Book To-day

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the coupon and send it to-day and get this book, free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9.00 p. m.

"I am not troubled any more with sick headaches nor weakness, which I suffered from for ten years."—D. H. BURTOON, Magrath, Alta.

MR. J. S. BRYSON, of Maple Creek, Assa., says: "I would not be without one of your belts for double the price you ask, and I will gladly recommend it."

MR. ALBERT INGRAM, Faraday, Alta., says: "Since using your belt I have not had a touch of lame back, and I am a much improved man in every way."

MR. N. C. RUSHOE, Loch Manor, Man., says: "My back is stronger, my kidneys work better, my stomach is in good order, and digests the food properly, thanks to your belt."

Cut this out	Dr. M. D. McLaughlin,		Send it To-day
	112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.		
	Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.		
	Name.....		
	Address.....		

When writing to advertisers, kindly mention that you saw it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Send for our free circular—
It will pay you
CARRUTHERS & Co.
Custom Tanners
9th Street, BRANDON, MAN.

The live stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a record edition of Bulletin 10 "The production of bacon for the British market," and is distributing the new edition freely.

This bulletin, while handling the subject from the standpoint of the British market, gives particular attention to type breeds and feeding so that it is of value and interest to any one raising hogs.

* * *

The city of Regina has ordered 1000 Carolina cottonwood trees for boulevarding purposes. The tree is a staminate form of the common cottonwood that appears to be well adapted for heavy soil.

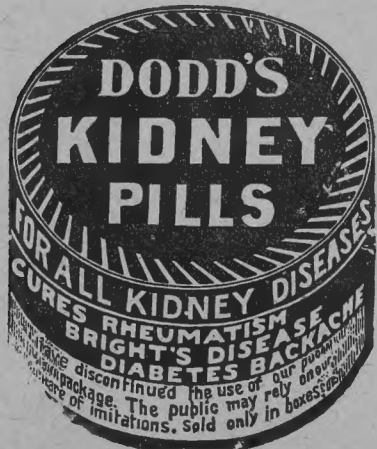
**Black
Watch**

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2270

A new
sensation.
A real
pleasure.
The big
black
plug.

In another column will be found an announcement by Mr. Jas. Bray of Portage la Prairie, to the effect that he can supply Herefords of all ages but especially young heifers and bulls by the Great Champion, Happy Christmas (imported) and out of some of the most typical and best bred cows of the breed in Western Canada. Cattle may not be the valuable property that they are in other parts of America but a small herd is a necessity and when the best of pure-breds can be had for common cattle prices it is a good time to lay in a few. Mr. Bray is getting too much good stuff around him and has to make room even at a sacrifice.



Mr. R. W. Caswell, the well known Shorthorn breeder of Saskatoon, reports that his stock are coming through the winter in fine shape. Mr. Caswell has recently found it necessary in order to maintain his status as a farmer, to move his stock barns from their old location to another farm several miles distant, because of the fact that his homestead was being encroached upon by the city, was in fact within the city limits with several booming sub-divisions laid out far beyond it. Moving the buildings was delayed till rather late in the fall so that time did not prevent finishing the job completely this fall. Mr. Caswell intends next summer to construct a larger and more commodious stock barn on his present farm premises and believes that he has got far enough away from Saskatoon this time, not to be over-run by it in its mushroom-like growth.

He has at present in his barns some fifty head of pure bred Shorthorns, headed by the well known bull Allister and supported on the female side by a number of well known prize winners of the most approved descent, seven of which have been imported. In the matter of young stock, particularly bulls, Mr. Caswell has three or four youngsters ranging in age from seven to fourteen months, which would be worth any farmer's time inspecting if he is looking for a young bull of the right type, breeding and quality to head his herd or cross on grades. These bulls are not in show ring condition, and never were, though winners at Regina and Brandon last summer, as Mr. Caswell's theory of pure bred stock breeding is that an animal should be fed and trained up for a career of usefulness in the herd, not held in an over fat condition for sale or show purposes and its use as a breeder thereby impaired or destroyed.

He had another idea at the commencement of his breeding operations as to the kind of Shorthorn cattle the average farmer of the West requires, which idea has never been altered but worked out practically in the Star Farm herd. No cow that will not produce sufficient milk for her calf, and enough over in addition to pay for her cost of keeping and return a profit has been permitted to remain in the herd. The result is that today Mr. Caswell has one of the best herds of milking Shorthorns to be found in the Canadian West. Milk and meat is what the average farmer is demanding in the Shorthorn and we are doubtful if there is a herd in the country in which the two functions have been more successfully combined than in this one. Milk as well as flesh is required, and any female failing to deliver the goods and pay her way is turned off. There are at present in the herd some excellent heifers from deep milking dams that would make splendid foundation stock for any one establishing a herd or improving the fleshing and milking qualities of an existing one.

* * *

Admirers of Shorthorn cattle in the extreme West are offered a splendid chance to add to their belongings at the sale of Mr. Macnamara at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, this month. See the announcement in this issue.

* * *

O. King, Wawanesa, Manitoba, breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs, recommends his advertising in this issue.

* * *

In this issue Mr. R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Saskatchewan, calls attention to the fact of his having several Percheron and Hackney stallions to dispose of before the spring opens up. Mr. Stanley has sold a large number of horses throughout the country and is gaining quite a reputation for giving value in his transactions.

* * *

Mr. Hy. M. Bing of Glenella, Man., has rented his farm "Scariffe" and will negotiate for the sale of his entire herd of Herefords or for individual lots. This is a herd that has been prominent at the Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions during the last few years. Some extra easy snaps are offered in this lot and admirers of "white faces" are given a chance to get something good at prices below the intrinsic value of the cattle.



We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied
the West with the Best

PUMPS

WINDMILLS and

GASOLINE ENGINES

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS

Box 410

RIFLES FREE TO BOYS

Our new Model Air Rifle is a fine blue steel barrel Gun with sights, etc., complete, shoots shot, darts and slugs with great force and accuracy.

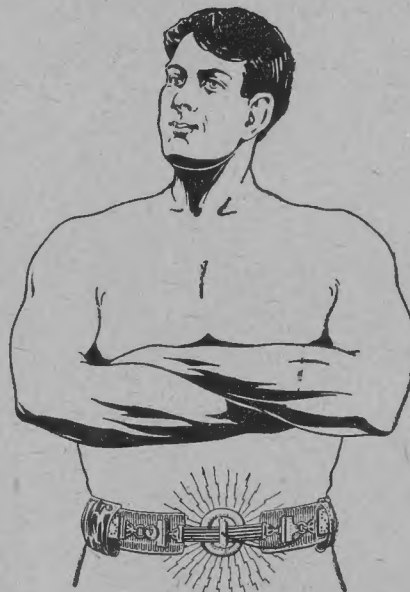
Daisy Repeating Winchester Action Rifle, shoots 1000 shots without reloading.

AND \$25.00 OTHER PRESENTS

Boys, you can earn in a few hours a splendid, long distance, latest model Air Rifle. All parts interchangeable; carefully fitted, sighted and tested; very accurate, shoots right home; handsomely finished walnut stocks; they are beauties. You also become a contestant for our extra cash prizes, the let prize of which is \$15.00. Boys, send name and address at once and we will mail you, postpaid, 20 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash day help, to sell at 10 cents a package. We also send hand-some Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will send you, at once, the Handsome Rifle, with package of shot and darts, also a cash prize certificate. We take back all you cannot sell. Address **THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Gun Dept. 133 Toronto, Ont.**

STRENGTH FREE TO MEN

How to Regain it Without Cost until Cured



Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of youth.

For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed **DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED**. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further, I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail

DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.

FIFTY DOLLARS SPENT FOR MY SHINGLES

Adds \$500 to the Value of any House or Barn

ANY building good enough to be roofed right is too good by far to be roofed with wooden shingles. No building worth carrying fire-insurance on deserves any roof less good than "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. Simply because—

"Oshawa" Shingles, of 28-gauge semi-hardened sheet steel, make the only roof that absolutely and actually will be a good roof for a hundred years. If any "Oshawa"-shingled roof shows the least sign of leaking in twenty-five years, this company will replace that roof with a new roof, free.



Thousands of "Oshawa"-shingled roofs cover farm buildings, residences, public edifices, churches, all over Canada. They make a roof handsome enough for any building whatever,—and it is the most practical of roofs,—for the simple reason that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof can NOT leak.

It can't leak because, to start with, it is made of extra-heavy, extra-tough steel, special galvanized. The galvanizing makes these shingles wholly proof against rust,—and rust is the only enemy steel has when it's used for roofing.



That Pedlar-process galvanizing makes it needless to paint an "Oshawa"-shingled roof. Long years of weather-wear won't show on these shingles. That one item of paint saved—of the need for painting entirely done away with—saves you the cost of an "Oshawa"-shingled roof in the first few years it's on any of your buildings. And just remember—it will be a good roof for a hundred years.



G. H. Pedlar

Such a roof is not only rain-proof, snow-proof, and fire-proof, but it is wind proof. It makes any building it covers warmer in winter and cooler in summer—because—

The Pedlar four-way-lock—every shingle locked to adjoining shingles underneath, on all four sides—makes an "Oshawa"-shingled roof practically one solid sheet of steel, without a crevice or a crack.

make corrugated iron roofing,—and it's all right, for its kind. Nobody makes any better. But corrugated iron isn't the roof for a farm building,—nor for any building that is meant to stand a long while. It is a good enough roof for structures that are meant to last only a few years,—but only "Oshawa" Shingles are sure to last a hundred years and are good for a century.

Another thing about these shingles:—They make a building lightning-proof,—insulate it far better than any lightning-rod system ever could. Last year lightning destroyed over half a million dollars' worth of farm property. Not a cent of



that loss could have happened if the buildings that were struck had been roofed right, which means roofed with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles.

Maybe you think the first cost of these shingles is so high as to outweigh all the savings they make and all the merits they have? Would it surprise you to know that you can "Oshawa"-shingle any roof for \$4.50 a square? (A "square" means 100 square feet,—an area 10 by 10 feet.)

Just about the price of A I cedar or cypress shingles—and they'll be rotted to dust before even the first ten years of the Pedlar guarantee

have passed. An "Oshawa"-shingled roof will outlast ten wood-shingled roofs—and be a better roof every minute of the time, in every way a roof ought to be good. Anybody can put on these shingles,—a hammer and a tinner's shears are all the tools necessary. It is impossible to get them on wrong—you'll see why when you send for a sample shingle and a book about "Roofing Right."



Suppose you send for a book and the sample to-day,—now. It will pay you to get at the real facts about the right roof.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

A new roof for nothing if they leak by 1933

That keeps out the slightest suspicion of moisture—it keeps out the winter winds and keeps in the warmth—and in summer it wards off the sun's rays—won't let them get through.

And "Oshawa"-shingled roofs are fire-proof—as a matter of course. How could you set fire to a roof of solid sheet steel? The fire-insurance people will make lower rates on a building protected by "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. That saving alone will pay for the roof within ten years.

Some think a corrugated iron roof is fireproof and about as good as an "Oshawa"-shingled roof. That isn't so. We

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa Established 1861

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Nearest Warehouse:

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